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SCORCHING days followed by chilly nights soon affect the throat and chest. The only sure escape from Coughs, Colds, and Throat troubles is to take Peps. Peps act like the curative pine-forest air of the mountains. As a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth its unique medicine is breathed direct into every part of the throat and chest, where a cold strikes first.

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HEADACHES.
The Cause and Remedy.

Sick and Nervous Headaches are but the symptoms of other ailments to which they are merely sympathetic, such as Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, or some other irregularity of the system. Many women habitually suffer from headaches, which make life a daily purgatory. Indeed this complaint may be regarded as peculiarly an affection of the feminine sex, an ailment common to all women from girlhood to old age. If men suffered from Headaches as women do, business would be at a standstill, but the truth is that a woman's headache is generally due to womanly causes. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause. They aid the digestion and assimilation of food, cleanse the system and purify the blood, and are a positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, and stomach disorders.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R1.00 per bottle or six bottles for R5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London. Sole Proprietors.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

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DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1913, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

Economic & Financial Review.

EXCHANGE SITUATION.

BY KRISTODAS

The Finance Minister had nothing more elucidating in his budget speech to offer than the trite remark that if the Government erred they erred in good company. It would be easy for a private individual to take shelter behind such an excuse but surely it does not befit the responsible head of the Finance Department of the Government of India to have recourse to such a form of apology for all the middle created and all the disasters courted by the Government during the last year. Mr. Hailey succumbed also to the temptations of indulging in the usual clap-trap of the Anglo-Indian Press and the London and Manchester Chambers of Commerce regarding the so-called commercial immorality of Indian traders who passed recently the 22nd resolution. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji retorted very strongly that the morality of the Indian commercial community was in no way inferior, if not superior, to that of the other commercial communities of the world. Whether it be the commercial community of the East or the West, neither has it unfortunately much to do with ethics, as it is understood, in the sermon on the mount. So it will not do for either of them to fling stones at the other. We have, therefore, to take cognisance of the situation as it stands, to judge the motives and the actions of the commercial people. Was it not the Government who declared their intention to establish the rupee at 2s. gold which even to-day would mean a rate of exchange of 2s. 6d. sterling against the market rate of only 1s. 3d. or so? They took steps to establish the rupee at the new rate and persisted in the teeth of the strongest opposition of the Indian commercial community in selling millions of pounds worth Reverse Bills causing a loss to the country which is estimated at 35 to 40 crores of rupees. They issued a notification that sovereigns would not be accepted by them at more than Rs. 10 after a given date. Again it was the Government who pushed through the amendments to the Coinage and the Paper Currency Acts in teeth of warnings given by Mr. R. D. Tata at the last Session of the Legislative Council. In his speech introducing the Coinage Act Amendment Bill, the Hon. Mr. Hailey observed that "the legislation they then proposed to undertake marked the final acceptance of and determination to carry out one of the principal recommendations of the recent Committee on Indian Currency." If the Government had not taken any such steps, not sold Reverse Bills in this ruinous way, not tried to depress the price of gold, and not to chance the Coinage and Currency Acts and left the Exchange to find its own level, the merchants would have had to base themselves on the pre-war ratio of 16d. and if they had been rash enough to base themselves on a higher figure they would have had to thank themselves for the results.

Other Proposals for Taxation.

The budget has not rested satisfied with making proposals regarding taxing of imports but has also proposed levying of a duty on postal rates. The one-pice post-card which is well said to be almost a national institution by the Indian Merchants' Chamber will disappear and half-anna stamps have to be used for that purpose. Half-anna envelopes will be replaced by one-anna envelopes and the newspapers will be deprived of facilities. The Government cannot be unaware of the fact that the British Postmaster-General who introduced the one-anna rate of postage between England and India was considered a benefactor of the Empire. Rates of postage are always pressed to be lowered, as such low postage rates are always calculated to bring together the different parts of the world and to cement the relations of the different nations. In India we are concerned with the problem of national unity and national consciousness. Already much has been achieved in this direction. As a result of which there is a national awakening through which we are passing at present. Any short-sighted methods of getting money by increasing rates of postage will be a serious retarding factor in the way of the national progress and the Legislative Assembly will fail in its duty unless it manages to get the postal rate increases removed altogether from the Budget even though such a removal may have to be compensated by increases in other directions.

Some people are induced to grumble at the increase in the Import duty on sugar. We think however that sugar is more or less an article of consumption for the richer and upper-middle classes and that too specially in towns and cities. The lower middle classes and poorer classes generally use the indigenous Gur and do not use sugar to an appreciable extent. The 5 per cent. increase in the Import duty on sugar will, therefore, mean a protection to indigenous Gur and may be a factor in persuading the poorer classes to stick on to the healthier and cheaper Gur. The duty on matches will come up to about 60 per cent. as against the present 7½ per cent. With regard to the matches also it may be questioned if the poorer classes will suffer much through the imposition of the extra duty specially in the mofussil where the consumption of matches is not so much as in the towns and cities.

Taxation on Imports.

One of the most noteworthy proposals of taxation in the new Indian Budget is the increase in the general import duty to 11 per cent. Mr. Hailey takes care to ward off the agitation of British manufacturers by saying that these increases in duties are not intended to be protective at all, but are imposed to get the required additional revenue for the Government. Whatever may be said regarding the nature of these additional duties there is no doubt about the fact that the Indian Government are compelled, with or without their will, to make important changes in the import tariff schedule in a way which will operate, to a certain extent, against the heavy dumping of foreign goods on this country. Whether the duties are protective or whether they are merely for revenue purposes the result will be the same, which will be to give an encouragement to Indian industries. Unfortunately, on the Government have not yet followed a who's hogger policy in the matter as they are presumably under the impression that the Imperial Government have not yet committed themselves to any protective policy. The abolition of the Excise duty on piece-goods should be undertaken at once and we hope that some Member in the Legislative Assembly will propose its abolition. There is a well-placed duty of 20 per cent. on articles of luxury, but this list of luxuries stands in need of being enlarged considerably. Even such items as Perfumery, Soap, Diamonds, Jewellery, and Works of Arts are omitted from the list prepared by the Government. Surely, these articles should be charged at the rate of 20 per cent. if not more. Yarn is left free of duty. The reason why it was left free of duty up to this time was presumably that it was considered a raw material for the mill industry. Indian mills however are now spinning yarn ordinary up to 30s. and in a few cases even to higher counts. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has, therefore, rightly suggested that a duty of all 11 per cent. should be imposed on the imports of yarn up to 30s. and even on higher counts subjects to a rebate to Indian mills which may be consumers. Such a proposed 11 per cent. duty on yarn will also prove a great incentive to the hand-spinning industry which is now being pushed with characteristic vigour and enthusiasm by Mr. Gandhi. The object behind all the

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To-day at 6-30 p.m.

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DORROS

From the Royal Romanian Opera House
In Classical, National and Oriental Dances
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For the first time in Bombay
Special Engagement

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Popular Prices Rs 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8 & 4

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present
A roaring Drama of Unusual Grip!

"ALF'S BUTTON"
(8 Reels 8000 Feet.)

What happened to Aladin's Lamp? It must have laid hidden in odd corners for centuries and its secret remained hid. Till, at last, when the War broke out, it was acquired by our Government as part of a job-lot of assorted Oriental curios to be melted down and made into buttons for soldiers' tunics.

All this is mere conjecture, but it does account for the curious things that happened to Private Alf Higgins in the later years of the War.

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Here's a film which reminds you of the Aladin's Lamp it is full of mirth, it is sumptuously staged, and is replete with excitement.

A Charming Comedy in the Programme.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY:
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The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
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SESSUF HAYAKAWA
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A story of American Romance and Chinese Intrigue

THRILLS LOVE, SUSPENSE AND HIGH-TENSION DRAMA

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Latest news of the world

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RUTH ROLAND
IN
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TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
MATINEES, Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICE
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Constance Talmadge
The Captivating Comedienne
In
"UP THE ROAD WITH SALLIE"
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Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A RARE TREAT IN INDIAN CINEMA.
MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED.
Presents

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
The Sacred Offering
"SHIVA RATRI"
"SHIVA RATRI"
"SHIVA RATRI"
OR
THE NIGHT OBSERVED IN HONOUR OF GOD SHIVA.

GOD SHIVA:—"The observance of fast on the fourteenth day of the New Moon, in the month of Falgun, pleases me most. He who worships me at the four different periods of the night goes to my Kingdom after death."

SHIVA:—Mr. Probodh Ch. Bose.
PARVATI:—Miss Kusum Kumari.

ENCHANTING ILLUSIONARY EFFECTS.

SEE! The Thrilling Miracles.
SEE! The sacred "Sati-Daha."
SEE! The ascent of her Spirit to Heaven.
SEE! Yama vanquished by Shiva,—and the hunter's spirit taken to Shiva-Loka.
SEE! The Descent of Goddess PARVATI from heaven

and
SEVERAL OTHER ENTHRALLING SCENES.

FIRST WEEK
FIRST SIX PARTS.
TO-NIGHT—and This Week!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the
FIRST THREE EPISODES.
6 PARTS—6000 FEET
of their magnificent thundering Serial

"The Hawk's Trail"
featuring the celebrated screen "stars"
KING BAGGOT—GRACE DARMOND
and **RHEA MITCHELL.**

"The Hawk's Trail."
(15 Episodes—30000 feet)
A distinct novelty in serials!

The first noteworthy success in presenting a powerful hypnotic situation on the screen—introducing marvelous triple-exposure effects that will amaze, astound and delight you.

The Screen's greatest actor in a Protean Role of ten Great Characterizations—**KING BAGGOT**—the idol of millions.

"The Screen's Most Beautiful Women Stars—**GRACE DARMOND** and **RHEA MITCHELL.**

An All-Star Cast of Twelve Principals.

"The Hawk's Trail."
Lavish production.
Screen's greatest actor—**KING BAGGOT**—in 10 great roles.
Screen's most beautiful women.
Double love story.
Greatest hypnotic scene ever presented.
Marvellous triple exposure.
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15 Great Episodes—

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KING BAGGOT, the gentleman, and the man of culture and refinement is totally lost when this master player assumes the disguise in "The Hawk's Trail" of the high-caste Chinaman so that he may learn secrets from the Chinese underworld.

A Roaring Comedy in Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7-; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

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Canadian	5500	15th March	Montreal
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(a) An ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 200-10-250 p.m., plus Rs. 30 C. A., plus Rs. 20 W. A., very sound knowledge of Urdu and of English too essential, and of Persian and Arabic desirable.
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(s) A FIRST ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the same School as (c) and with similar qualifications, salary Rs. 75-5-135 p.m., plus Rs. 20 W. A., plus Rs. 30 C. A., plus Rs. 20 W. A., very sound knowledge of Urdu and of English and of Persian and Arabic desirable.
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(u) A FIRST ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the same School as (c) and with similar qualifications, salary Rs. 75-5-135 p.m., plus Rs. 20 W. A., plus Rs. 30 C. A., plus Rs. 20 W. A., very sound knowledge of Urdu and of English and of Persian and Arabic desirable.
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Jewish Community will be held TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 15th instant, at 6 p.m., when Mr. Israel Cohen, Emissary of the Executive of the World Zionist Organisation, will deliver an address on "The Restoration of Palestine." **S. H. NOORIEL**, Hon. Secretary. R2727

NOTICE.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS, Suppliers on Rs. 200 per month as pay with inter class fare and Travelling Agents Wn Rs. 100 per month as pay and Rs. 50 as allowance with intermediate railway fare by **THE IMPERIAL AYURVEDIC PHARMACY**, Patiala. C8674

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES for Shares Nos. 7460 of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company have been LOST or MISPLACED.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned. **CHHAGANLAL RATANJI DALAL**, C/o Chana Gali, Chatoorbhuj Shivjee's House, Bombay. R2725

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM & BRASS WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE STATUTORY MEETING of the Standard Aluminium and Brass Works, Limited, will be held at 187-89, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and audited statement of Capital Account as at 28th February, 1921.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 16th March, 1921, to 30th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

Bombay, dated 7th March, 1921.

By Order of the Board,

C. M. DESAI, Secretary. C8672

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM & BRASS WORKS LTD.

NOTICE OF FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Standard Aluminium and Brass Works, Limited, will be held at 187-89, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

(i) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Profit and Loss account and the balance sheet as at 28th February, 1921.

(ii) To make the appointment of an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

Bombay, dated 7th March, 1921.

By Order of the Board,

C. M. DESAI, Secretary. C8678

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an experienced **CLERK** on Rs. 50 per mensem for the office of Indian Station Hospital, Deesa. Candidate must be a matriculate and must possess thorough knowledge of office work. Apply with copies of testimonials, while will not be returned, to the **OFFICE COMMANDING, Indian Station Hospital, Deesa.** C 8597

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Khaki Rubble, Corner Stones, Copy Header, etc. Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp" or Agave Fibre. For samples and rates apply to the **AGENT, The Poval Estate, 16 Medow Street, Fort.**

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

FINAL NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 28th day of February, 1921, the Final Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, who have not yet sent in their First-Call money in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register to pay the same on or before the 15th March, 1921, and in case of their non-payment within due date their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO., Agents. Dated 1st March, 1921.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. C8669

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Temporarily, the services of an expert Engineer to select a site and prepare plans and estimate for building a bridge over the Banas river, near Tonk, (Raj.). C8669

NOTICE.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a Meeting of Directors held at the Company's Office on 8th February, 1921, the Second Call of Rs. 25 per share of the above Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 15th April, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Interest at 4 per cent. will be charged on the payments made after 15th April, 1921.

By Order of the Board,

(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & Co., Agents. Bombay, 12th March, 1921. C8663

FINAL NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Board of Directors, Shareholders are informed that unless the 1st call at Rs. 25 per share together with interest at 12 per cent. is paid on or before 31st March, 1921, their shares will be forfeited without any further notice being given to them.

Shareholders are also reminded to send their shares and allotment receipts to the Head Office in Calcutta or to the Branch Office at Ahmedabad in exchange with the Share Certificates lying ready for delivery.

KELVIN & CO., Managing Agents. 55-58, Ezra Street, Calcutta, 8th March, 1921. 8657

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 998 of 1921.

Messrs. MERVANJI KOLA & Co.

Original Duplicate Rs. 25-0-0

Duplicate Rs. 4-8-0

29-8-0

6th March, 1921.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PEROZE JEHLANGIR, of Bombay, and Parsi Inhabitant, a share and stock broker, residing at Master Mansion, Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff.

vs.

IBRAHIM FAZAL VISHRAM, a firm who until recently carried on business as share and stock-brokers at Humum Street within the Fort of Bombay and 2. **THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED**, a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1902, having its registered office at Kilkick Building, Horn Street within the Fort of Bombay, Defendants.

Upon motion of Mr. M. V. Desai Advocate for the Plaintiff made this day and upon the Plaintiff's oath on the fifth day of March instant IT IS ORDERED that the Plaintiff do on the twenty-ninth day of March instant appear and show cause if any, why he have the said first defendant firm Ibrahim Fazal Vishram a firm and its servants and agents should not be restrained from selling transferring or otherwise dealing with the shares Nos. 88, 326, 329, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747,

AMUSEMENTS.

The Excelsior

CHERNIAVSKYS

FAREWELL CONCERTS

TO-NIGHT
AT 9-30 p.m.

Special

Matinee

TO-MORROW
WED. AT 6 p.m.

The Renowned Brothers

Leo and Jan

CHERNIAVSKY

Violinist and Pianist

PROGRAMME MARCH 15th.

- 1—Violin—Piano Sonata E. Greig
- 2—Violin Concerto.....Tchaikowski
- 3—Piano.
- (a) Organ Toccato—Fuge, Bach—Tausig
- (b) Gavotte Gluck Brahms
- (c) Mazepa Liszt
- 4—Violin.
- (a) Wings of Songs..... Mendelssohn
- (b) ETUDE Caprice.....Paganini—Auer

MATINEE PROGRAMME

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY 16TH

- 1—Violin—Piano Sonata Beethoven
 - 2—Violin Concerto.....Paganini
 - 3—Piano
 - (a) Nocturne.....Chopin
 - (b) Two Studies..... "
 - (c) Scherzo in B Flat..... "
 - 4—Violin
 - "Gipsy Airs" Sarasate
- Matinee Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Evening " 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
- PLANS AT ROSE & CO.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE

RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

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India's Mighty puranic
production

Sati Madalsa

It is a tremendous production of splendid setting and beautiful scenery depicting the most popular story that is known to every learned son of India.

See it either at 3-30 and 5-15 on
Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays or
daily at 5-15 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

FANCY FITTINGS.



And Sanitary Ware of every description.
We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and
drainage at competitive rates. Estimates
Free.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLUBWALLA & CO.

Jackel et cie Ltd.

PARIS (France).

"Jackel Cream"

The best cream for the Hair and Head.

"Odelux"

The best preparation for the complexion.
We keep always in stock. Agents
required for upcountry markets
(Except Calcutta) please apply
To

Sole Agents
JASOOJI & SONS,
197/2, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

(Continued from page 2.)

European body, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well in sending a weighty and strong representation to the Government asking for a change in the whole constitution. The Indian Merchants' Chamber is enjoying at present the doubtful privilege of sending one representative and that too at the interval of every two years. Such a method is most harmful in that the representative takes about 6 months to learn routine work and the details of the Bombay Port Trust and has to retire before he has occasion to master his subject. There is not, therefore, that continuity which is at present enjoyed by the European representatives. Not only that but also the real work is done in different sub-committees and as the number of Indian representatives is very small their influence is very little on such a Committee working. The Indian Chamber is represented on the Local and Imperial Councils and has always stood forth as a weighty and able exponent of views of the Indian commercial community. The time has come, therefore, when immediate steps should be taken by the Government to introduce an amending Bill with regard to the Bombay Port Trust in order that the Indian Merchants' Chamber may be given the privilege of sending 3 representatives on the Port Trust, while the rest of the Indian commercial Associations may be given the right of sending one representative each and that too continuously. If all such proposals are accepted, there will be 9 Indians as against 8 Europeans on the Board, which will be in conformity with the present spirit of the Indianising of all the different Government Departments and administrations.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.)

COTTON.

Liverpool, 10th March 1921	
To-day's prices.	Bales
Total Day's sales at Liverpool	—
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	4,000
" Sales of East Indians	—
" Imports	—
" Exports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES	
Mid American	—
Egyptian 2 1/2 F. Spot quiet	7.73
New York 11 a.m. Sakales	15.00
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 11.88
	July 12.34
	Oct 12.81
	May 11.66
	July 11.91

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 11th March 1921	
To-day's prices.	
Mar.	12.40
Apr.	12.50
May	12.60
June	12.80
July	12.90
Aug.	13.10
Sept.	13.25
Oct.	13.35
Nov.	13.45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 10th March 1921	
To-day's prices.	
M.G. Bengal Good	4.10
" Fully Good	4.80
" Fine	4.85
Showergar, Good	—
" Fully Good Fine	—
No. 1 Omra Good	5.10
" Fully Good	5.60
" Fine	5.85
M.G. No. 1 Omra, Good	—
" Fine	6.40
" Brush Good	6.65
" Fully Good	6.65
" Fine	6.90
" Trade, Good	3.98
" Trade, Good	4.48
" Fine	4.73

COTTON.

London, 10th March 1921	
To-day's prices.	
Reuter 3%	88 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	31 5/8
" 2 months hence	30 7/8
Little continental selling—Closed steady.	
Discount Bank of England re amount	—
paid into the Bank of England about	—
7% since 15th April 1920.	—
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	611 16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	67 16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	71 8
" " " " "	71 1/2
B. Guild (per oz.)	—
In arrears day to day loans	—
7 day market loans	—

CLOSING PRICES

London, 11th March 1921	
To-day's prices.	
Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/8
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/2
Bar Gold	105/3
Liverpool, 11th March 1921	
To-day's prices.	
Mar.	7.23
May	7.40
July	7.59
Oct.	7.78
New York, 11th March 1921	
To-day's prices.	
May	11.60
July	12.07
October	12.58

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 9th March 1921	
To-day's prices.	
Months.	
Mar.	7.35
Apr.	7.42
May	7.55
June	7.61
July	7.73
Aug.	7.80
Sept.	7.87
Oct.	7.92
Nov.	7.95
Dec.	7.98
Jan.	8.02
Feb.	8.05

Tone:—Quiet

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Liverpool, 10th March 1921	
Months.	To-day's prices
Mar.	7.21
Apr.	7.29
May	7.41
June	7.48
July	7.61
Aug.	7.71
Sept.	7.79
Oct.	7.84
Nov.	7.88
Dec.	7.91
Jan.	7.94
Feb.	7.97

Tone:—Barely Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATION.	
London, 11th March 1921	
Stockholm	17.35
Christiania	24.05
Amsterdam	11.36
Switzerland	23.12
Belgium	52.43
Petrograd	not quoted
Athens	61.95
Germany	—
Austria	—
Italy	—
Paris	—

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 12th March 1921	
To-day's prices.	
May	11.50
July	11.94
October	12.50
London, 12th March 1921	
Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 1/2 firm
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/4 unsettled

EXCHANGE.

London, 9th March 1921.	
On London at Paris	54.82
" Germany	106.05
" Italy	245.25

DISCOUNT

New York, 11th March 1921	
Bank Bills 3 m/s	6 1/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	6 1/8
London, 11th March 1921	
Standard Copper G. M. B.	65 7/8
English Best Selected Copper	67 1/2
" " " "	68 1/2
Linseed Calcutta Mar. April	17 1/4
nominal	—
Liverpool, 11th March 1921	
Midaner	7.69

WHEAT.

London, 10th March 1921	
Karachi Barley Quoted	85/- Quiet
White Choice Argentine Quoted	10/- Quiet

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	
Hongkong	£13 1/2
National	£35

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 10th March 1921	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York	May 11.81
" " " "	July 12.33
" " " "	Oct 12.83
Spot Cotton at New York	11.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.00
Futures at New Orleans	May 11.51
" " " "	July 11.89
" " " "	Oct 12.34
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	3.60
Demand Bill	99 1/2
Silver Commercial Bar U.S. Mined	54 1/2
" " " " Foreign	54 1/2

JAVA SUGAR

London, 10th March 1921.	
To-day's price.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.	41/8
April Sellers	41/8
New Crop June-July sellers	33/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Mar.	43
April Sellers	43
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Mar.	43/4
April Sellers	43/4
Tone:—Very quiet.	

London, Thursday 10th March 1921	
Total Bullion	£128,300,000 No change
Public Deposits	£17,900,000 Inc. 300,000
Other do	£115,200,000 8,300,000
Govt. Securities	£30,200,000 5,200,000
Other do	£23,700,000 5,200,000
Notes and Gold	£18,300,000 800,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 14% of the Liabilities

METALS

London, 9th March 1921	
English best Selected Copper	£68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£65/8
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£218 3/4
Hard Spelter	£221
Corrugated Sheets	£229

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs	54.85
---------------------------	-------

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1900/00	—69 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	—78 1/4
War Loan 6% 1924/47	—351/10
Consols 2 1/2%	—43
Rupce Paper 3 1/2%	—34
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	—55 1/4
(Sterling Loan)	—471/4
Govt. Securities	—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May	11 3/4
Tone:—Inactive.	
Plantation First Latex Cope Mar.	1/0 1/4
Tone:—Easier.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet and dull during the week. Old very nice lots of Berars and Khandesh cotton were offered at Rs. 150 and Rs. 125/30, respectively. About 7,000 bales were reported to have changed hands. The receipts of cotton continue to be fairly large and unless good inquiry is received from Europe we do not look forward for any material improvement in our prices for ready cotton in the near future.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th March 1921	
Cotton	Bales
Wheat	13871
Linseed	6531
Rapeseed	702
Gingellyseed	124
Poppyseed	512
Groundnuts	811
Castorseed	890
Rice	3301
Myrabollans	31012
Cottonseed	3171
Mownseed	8433
Gum	111
Juar	516
Masur	36
Barley	950
Oats	1495

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 14th March, 1921.	
Market Rates	
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/4
Bank Demand	1-3 5/16
Bank Exchange 3m/s	1-4 1/4
Rs. Demand	335 1/2
American Dollars	407
Hongkong Dollars	190 1/2
Shanghai	258
Japan	180
Singapore	183
Market—Steady	

THE METAL MERCHANTS Co.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper	
Daily Quotations.	
14th, March, 1921.	
per Maund.	Rs. & p.
Brass	3/4 84 0 0
Do.	1/ 84 0 0
Do.	1 84 0 0
Do.	1 1/2 84 0 0
Do.	2 84 0 0
Do.	2 84 0 0

COPPER RATES.

14th March 1921	
Copper	3/4 84 0 0
Do.	1/ 84 0 0
Do.	1 84 0 0
Do.	1 1/2 84 0 0
Do.	2 84 0 0
Do.	2 84 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	65 0 0
Panch take Joint	26 0 0
Copper English Bars	82 0 0
Brass Bars	36 0 0
Lead	65 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations.	
Bazaar Rates	
March, 9th, 1921.	
Ready.	Bazaar Terms
Rs. & p.	
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	81 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	60 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	62 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	8 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	9 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 8 0
Teelseed, White 55-15	72 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-30	64 0 0
Teelseed, Black	56 0 0
Poppyseed White	13 0 0
Groundnuts	61 0 0
Mownseed	7 4 0
Barley	49 0 0
Mustard	36 0 0
Vrat	36 0 0
Forward	
Rs. & p.	
Wheat May	9 4 0
Wheat June-July	—
Wheat Aug-Sept	—
Wheat Oct-Nov.	—
Linseed May	14 0 0
Linseed Sept.	—
Rapeseed April-May	—
Rapeseed June-July	—
Teelseed Gajar 85-15	Dec. Jan.
Teelseed Gajar 70-25	Dec. Jan.
Teelseed Gajar 50-30	Dec. Jan.
Wheat June-July	Dec. Jan.
Wheat Aug-Sept	Dec. Jan.
Wheat Oct. Nov.	Dec. Jan.
Linseed Sept.	Dec. Jan.
Linseed Dec.	Dec. Jan.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

◆ BOMBAY, March 14.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29.7.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/34.
D. D. on London 1/3-9/16.
3 M/et D.A.
D. D. on Paris Fros. 270.
3 M/et D.A. Fros. 285.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 193.
60 D/5s. D. P. Rs. 183
London Silver Spot D. 32.3/4.
London Silver Forward D. 32.
German Marks 2451.
American Cross Rate D. 3.91/18.
Paris Cross rate Fros. 55.10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 78/5.
5 1/2 per cent. War Loan 1290.22 59
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 63.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3 1/2 per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust
due 1974 62.
Municipal Taxes 96.

"The Name is a Guarantee of Satisfaction."

DAIMLER

QUALITY & VALUE SUPREME

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ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is directed to announce for information of those concerned that the Session of the Conference which was to be held at the end of this month has to be postponed owing to the unhealthy condition of the City and other unavoidable circumstances. Individual letters are accordingly being addressed to those invited for the Conference but in order to make it widely known this announcement is published in the leading papers.

It is intended to hold the Conference some time in October next announcement about which will be published in due course.

H. A. TALCHERKAR, Secretary, Reception Committee.

Indore, Dated, March 12th 1921.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 15, 1921.

THE TURKISH TRAGEDY.

The Turkish Delegation i.e., the delegation from the "co-operating" Government of Constantinople, we are told, is very delighted with the concessions which the Allies propose to make to Turkey and "has expressed deep gratitude to Mr. Lloyd George who is responsible for them." The concessions are substantial, we admit, but they still fall short of Mr. Lloyd George's solemn pledge given to British Muslims in the name "of the Empire as a whole," and therefore cannot be accepted as sufficient by British Muslims or by Englishmen. The depth of gratitude expressed by the "official" Turkish delegates, to "boons" which, though acceptable, fall short of justice, is reminiscent of our own cooperators. We may be certain that the non-cooperating Turks will not express deep gratitude on this occasion, though very possibly they may be tempted to accept the offered modifications of the Treaty for the sake of peace.

No nation in the world has suffered as the Turks have suffered for the last ten years, or, one might as well say, for the last century, by war, by famine and by cruel massacre. They have still fought on undaunted for the honour of Islam and the defence of their own homes and dear ones; they have been driven out of country after country by the Christian hordes, their people massacred, their homes destroyed, their wealth plundered; yet never a cry of pain has come from them; they have simply set their teeth and gone on fighting for the honour and the right of El Islam, for the honour and the rights of Asiatics. But this, as every Turk now realises, the end. The patriots now fighting under Mustafa Kemal are the last army that the Turkish race can raise. If that army is destroyed, the race of the Ottoman Turks will be extinct politically. In these circumstances it will be small wonder if the Turkish patriots are tempted to accept concessions which secure them peace with a fair show of honour, since the fact that any concessions at all are offered is due almost entirely to their valiant efforts. But the Allies are not their only hope, as they are the only hope of the "cooperating" Turkish Government, who shut their eyes obediently when they face north-eastward from Constantinople. The Bolsheviks have been their helpers in the past, and at the present juncture they cannot ignore them. We were wrong in saying that the present Turkish army is the very last. There are still behind it the "green" armies of the Soviets.

But whatever the Ankara Government or the Bolsheviks may do

is no concern of ours. The fact that the proud Ottoman nation has been now reduced to such a pass that Turks can "express deep gratitude" to Mr. Lloyd George for concessions which fall short of justice and belie his own pledged word, is but a slight touch added to the tragedy of that heroic race—a tragedy which has already agonised the Muslim East. What every Muslim, every human being who possesses generous instincts and a sense of honour must demand is justice for Islam in Turkey and the Arab countries—full justice which has been so long withheld that the whole East has come to question whether the idea of justice is not to-day extinct in English minds. Whatever the Turks may decide, the Government of India, which to-day stands as the representative of Asiatic feeling on this subject, must see to it that this Heaven-sent opportunity of settling the whole Eastern question once for all on lines of justice is not lost through any lack of generosity towards a nation which the late Sir William Russell, Crimean War Correspondent of the "The Times," described as "the most loyal and patient Ally that England ever had"—a nation which has now been nearly exterminated as a result of England's sinister and ill-fated alliance with the enemy of Crimea days.

AFGHANISTAN AND RUSSIA

While the Government of India have shrouded the entire subject of negotiations with Afghanistan in a heavy veil of mystery, the report comes from Moscow that a treaty has been signed between the Soviet and Afghanistan, so recently as February 28. Since we have not been told that the Mission which proceeded from this country to Kabul has come back, we can only conclude that the Russo-Afghan Treaty was signed while the Mission was still in Afghanistan. If this is so, the question arises whether the new alliance between Russia and Afghanistan spells the failure of our own Mission, or whether the door is still kept open by Afghanistan for an alliance with India on terms similar to those of the Russo-Afghan Treaty. We are inclined to believe that by his readiness to conclude a treaty with the Soviet Government of Russia the Amir has given a clear hint to the Indian Government that he will be no party to any agreement which will restrict his country's freedom of action in its own foreign affairs. The Government of India have, it is true, given the present Amir an assurance of non-intervention in the foreign policy of Afghanistan but the adverse criticism in Parliament and in the British press of this "concession" on the part of the Government must have naturally raised apprehensions in the mind of the Amir regarding the present attempt at rapprochement. The representatives of the Government of India, therefore, ought to neglect no opportunity to dispel from the mind of the Amir and his advisers all suspicion regarding the true aims of the present Mission. If the Amir, for whatever reasons, is disinclined to regard and treat us as his particular friends, there is no reason why we should not be content to live with him on terms of perfectly amicable neighbourliness. That is, after all, all that we want. Unfortunately, the attitude of some of our own statesmen, both official and non-official, has not been above suspicion, at least from the point of view of the Amir. Such a suspicious attitude engenders suspicion on the other side, and mischief results. What is wanted above all is frankness. At present, unfortunately, it is secret diplomacy that is in the ascendant. The best way of exercising the Bolshevik bogey would have been for us to meet it in the light of day, inviting delegates from Moscow to be present at the London Conference.

A Keen Discussion

Mr. Whelan, replying, said that the League had no power whatever over the Turkish Peace Treaty. "The League of Nations was formed to maintain peace after peace had been made. We were still at war with Turkey, and until the Treaty was signed the League had no power." A question: "What power will the League have after the peace is made?" Mr. Whelan: "There is no direct connection at the present moment between the Foreign Office and the League of Nations. They are quite independent things. Our Foreign Office has no department in the League."

A question: "Who is responsible for the election of delegates to the League?" Mr. Whelan: "The Covenant has no rule about that. Every country can make its own rules. If you do not like your Government, change it."

A question: "Is it possible for a peaceful League to exist under the present system of capitalism?" Mr. Whelan: "I think it is, and I am encouraged to think so by the fact that the other day there met at Brussels an international financial conference, to which we sent three big capitalists—(A Voice: "Three good old democrats" and laughter)—and thirty-nine other countries sent exactly the same type of man; and they passed a unanimous resolution that the world cannot afford its present expensive armaments. That was a valuable admission to get from these democrats. They were evidently agreed that war is no good for capitalists. (Applause.)

A question: "How can the independence of India be regarded as a British domestic question?" Mr. Whelan: "I cannot answer that question. India is a separate member of the League, and that means all sorts of awkward questions for the British Empire. I cannot answer the question and I do not know who can. (A Voice: "Whelan can!" and laughter.)

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Notes of the Day.

A Fair Statement

It may be declared without hesitation that Sir Benjamin Robertson's statement before the Asiatic Commission, which is just published, is, on the whole, a fair representation of the Indian case; and the sincere thanks of our countrymen, both in South Africa and here, are due to him for the same. It will be seen that Sir Benjamin knocks the bottom out of every one of the "grievances" of the South African whites against our countrymen domiciled there. He cleverly turns the tables on them and condemns them out of their own mouths. It must be obvious to any impartial judge that the Indian in South Africa is more sinned against than sinning. It is not the Indian who has been guilty of breach of regulations and understandings, but the Whites themselves, who have been actively abetted by the authorities. The root of the antipathy of

the Whites towards Indians lies not so much in the former's superior civilisation and culture as in their utter selfishness. They raise a hue and cry about the competition from Indian labourers and traders, but would denounce any attempt to get rid of Indians as a body, for that would deprive them of the tools they stand so much in need of for the development of their country. They want the Indians to remain in the Union, but only as hewers of wood and drawers of water for themselves. That is the sum and substance of the agitation against the Indians. It is downright slavery, no doubt, but the Whites are making it appear as if the system is justified on economic, social and sanitary grounds, and as if it were beneficial to Indians themselves. The same game is being played in other Colonies of the Empire. By its device of peace, where the law is not perverted to these selfish ends, its connivance in a large measure is sanctioned by unashamed officialdom. We hope the rebuke of Sir Benjamin in this respect will go home to the Union Government and that the latter will see to it that the law, whatever it is, conforms to policy and the administration conforms to law. The recommendations of the Asiatic Commission, which are kept dark, ought to be made known without delay, so that the Indian community may know where they stand.

India and England.

Lectures intended to endear the notion of the League of Nations to the English people are being delivered in the various cities and provincial towns of England. Of these we only catch faint echoes in the London Press; though the reception given to the League of Nations by the English democracy, of which the London Press is anything but representative, must surely be regarded as a topic of some interest. A friend has handed us a copy of the "Norfolk News and Weekly Press" containing the report of such a lecture at Norwich and the subsequent discussion, from which we quote some passages of interest to Indian readers. Referring to the work of the League upon behalf of International Labour Mr. Frederick Whelan, (the lecturer) "sketched some of the achievements already made, and said, he believed that the influence of past and forthcoming conferences would be ultimately to level up the standard of the East to the Standard of the West. Mr. H. E. Witard, one of the prospective Labour candidates for Norwich (opposing) said that he was not opposed to a League of Nations, but to the present League of Nations. In spite of the League of Nations, what had been the result of the Treaty of Peace? The world was more distracted even than in 1914. (Applause.) The whole of the East was greatly disturbed. Peoples with a great past, who had been told that if they took part in the late struggle they would be allowed to enjoy self-determination, had been given no such opportunity. In the Near East territories had been divided up irrespective of the wishes of the peoples inhabiting them. Peoples had been handed over to Governments foreign to them, and the League of Nations was powerless to help them. (Applause.) What was to be the position of England if India declared that she was going to be free and if other nations belonging to the League dared to support her in that desire? He was not opposed to a League of Nations, but he wanted to see one that would be a real League, one that would give effect to the desires and common aspirations of the peoples of the whole world, even if they had to wipe out the past and forgo indemnities. (Cheers.) He further said: "What about Turkey, India, Mesopotamia? If it was clear that all nations should have liberty, let us not place confidence in the League of Nations."

A Keen Discussion

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High Court Vakils' Examination.

Our readers may be aware of the fact that in response to a memorial submitted last year by the candidates for the High Court Vakils' Examination, the Judges of the High Court were good enough to amend the rules pertaining to this examination, giving the candidates certain concessions. The first examination under the new rules was held in the second week of last month and it is about time for the publication of the results. We have already expressed in these columns our appreciation of the generous spirit which actuated their Lordships in amending the rules and we trust the same spirit will guide them in declaring the results under the new rules. What prompts us to notice this subject again is the incompleteness of the new rules. Rule XI fixes the minimum for a pass at 30 per cent. in each paper and 50 per cent. of the aggregate of all the papers, but it is silent as to the percentage obtainable by a candidate, who has already been exempted from some papers. We need not suggest to their Lordships the various interpretations which the new rule can bear, but we hope they will avoid a very strict interpretation likely to detract from the value of the concessions.

Mahatma Gandhiji is expected to arrive here this morning by the Gujerat mail. He will visit the Sadhakshra, Andheri, at 6 p.m. On Wednesday morning at 8-30, a public meeting will be arranged at Jitkar's Chawl, Thakurdwar, after which he will visit the National College, Marwadi, Vidyalaya Buildings, Sandhurst Road.

a closer bond between India and Britain than you have at the present time.

"Little England."

From the above it will be seen that the feeling at a public meeting in the ancient capital of East Anglia was largely hostile to the League of Christian nations now existing and in favour of the rights of Eastern nations. Yet the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, which compose East Anglia, are commonly regarded as the most backward part of England, the population being mainly agricultural. This is not the case with the population of the chief towns—Norwich, Ipswich, Yarmouth and King's Lynn, but the Labour in those towns is recruited from the agricultural population and its thought reacts upon it. The mentality of the East Anglian labourer is a time-honoured topic of jest. Perhaps the best story on the subject is that, to be found in a book called "Two Suffolk Friends." Some labourers were digging in a field when a balloon came over them. The man in the balloon called down: "Where am I? Can you tell me?" The labourers planted their spades and stood gaping up at him, trying to take in the situation. Just as he was drifting out of earshot, they exclaimed with one accord: "You be in a ballune, be!" But of late years the jibes at the expense of the East Anglian have not been justified. Even the remotest villages are waking up; the workers are organising themselves and beginning to take an interest in outside politics; and this awakening is largely due to men like Mr. Witard, who is one of the most popular of local Labour leaders, and respected even by those who differ from his views most strongly. Even in their "backward" days the population of East Anglia were not deficient in good feeling or in common sense. We are glad to know that India has been sympathisers in that "Little England," which may be taken as a fair estimate of England as a whole.

Mr. Mitter's Martyrdom.

Evidently the part which Mr. P. C. Mitter played in what he himself now calls "this unfortunate business," namely, the Rowlett enquiry, sits uneasy on his conscience, now that he has been elevated to the position of a "popular Minister." He has attempted a justification of his part, but, realising full well that his countrymen will refuse to be satisfied with this justification, he seeks refuge. Like some other public men who have failed to justify their deeds in the eyes of their contemporaries, in the verdict of "posterity." He believes, he says, that liberty is a sacred thing, and that a person should not be deprived of his liberty without an open trial. But, if he recommended the curtailment or denial of this sacred right to any of his countrymen, it was done by him. Mr. Mitter assures us, for very good reasons, which, however, he is still not in a position to disclose. Posterity, which will come to know, one day or other, the "good materials" and "strong facts," on which he based his recommendations for the curtailment of the liberty of his countrymen, will, he is confident, judge his actions right, though in the eyes of his own contemporaries such actions may appear unstatesmanlike or treacherous. Our deep sympathies go to Mr. Mitter in his living martyrdom.

A False Analogy.

Mr. Mitter would have done well to rest content with his appeal to "posterity," but, unfortunately, he does not and proceeds to declare that his grounds for the part he played are analogous to those which would actuate a cabinet of a governing country to introduce martial law and thereby curtail liberty of action and liberty of speech." Mr. Mitter, however, ignores one important fact: that the authorities, whose deed he is applauding, have been interfering persons without trial and without informing them what they are charged with, in absolutely peaceful times. One can understand, though one need not approve of, internment in times of crisis necessitating martial law, but the Bengal internments were ordered in quite normal times. If, as Mr. Mitter declares, the facts before him were really strong, how does it happen that nothing untoward has occurred since the release of the internees? We are sure that the internees themselves would be most willing, even at this hour, to face their accusers in a public court. Mr. Mitter is doing a palpable injustice to these by continuing to declare their guilt without giving them an opportunity even now to know what they were charged with. Neither reasons of State nor considerations of public safety can justify Mr. Mitter's attitude.

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FISCAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA.

HOW IT CAN BE ATTAINED:

BY PROF. V. G. KALE.

In its editorial on "India and Manchester" in the issue of Saturday last, "The Chronicle" has struck the correct note with regard to the discussion of India's claim to fiscal autonomy. It rightly points out that India's economic interests will never be secure unless the country is endowed with the freedom to determine its fiscal policy and to carry it into effect without control from outside. A discussion of this question was raised by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in the Council of State the other day and it threw a flood of light on the position we stand in at the present moment with respect to the authority of the Indian Government and legislature to regulate the country's tariff. Mr. Lalubhai's demand was one which the exponents of Indian public opinion have long been making and took the form of recommendation to the Government of India that the latter should move the Secretary of State to secure for India full fiscal freedom from His Majesty's Government. No fiscal autonomy for the Government of India is worth having unless it is to be exercised under the control of the Indian legislature and Mr. Lalubhai's resolution had made this quite clear. The speech of the mover of the resolution very easily made out a strong case in favour of the claim to fiscal autonomy and there could be no difference of opinion on the main issue.

How to Gain the Object?

But how was the object to be gained? Mr. Lalubhai was anxious not to complicate matters by asking for political autonomy and stated that he would be content only with full fiscal freedom for India. He went even further in the course of the debate and said that he would be satisfied if the Secretary of State agreed to refrain from exercising the right to interfere with the Government of India's intentions regarding fiscal legislation as he usually did, though his constitutional position might remain unaffected. This was the main suggestion of Mr. Sastri who pleaded that that was the advance India had secured under the Government of India Act through the intervention of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and that it was not a practical proposition to seek a further advance. In the course of the debate, I ventured to point out that full fiscal freedom presupposed political freedom and we could not control India's fiscal policy through the legislature unless the latter enjoyed political power. The two now hang together. We must either demand the power of independent fiscal legislation or be content with the kind of conventions promised by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The above power will necessitate the amendment of the Government of India Act in a suitable manner. Whether the demand for amendment would be conceded or not and whether it was a demand that could be properly made just at a time when the Government had hardly started upon their new course, are matters which should not be allowed to cloud the real issue. What we content with the conventions which are expected to grow or ask for a change in the constitutional position of the Government of India and the Secretary of State with reference to the Parliament. There is no third alternative course.

An Instructive Commentary.

If there is any doubt in anybody's mind on this aspect of the problem, it will be completely removed by Mr. Montagu's statement in the reply he gave to the chairman of the Manchester Liberal Federation to the effect that the Act of 1919 did not affect the Secretary of State's legal powers of control over the Government of India. He referred to the passage in the Joint Committee's report dealing with India's fiscal policy and stated that his interference with fiscal legislation with regard to which the Government of India and the Indian Legislature agreed could only be justified if Imperial interests were gravely affected. As matters stand, the British Parliament and, therefore, the Secretary of State, have the undisputed power to control all legislation and other action done or undertaken by the Government of India, whatever the Indian legislature may think or say notwithstanding. There is always the danger of manufacturing interests and free traders in England bringing pressure to bear upon the Secretary of State and through him on the Government of India against a fiscal policy that is calculated to prove detrimental to British capital and labour. An effective safeguard against this can be provided only if India is placed upon a footing of equality in the matter with the Dominions. I ventured to point out that when we were denied the introduction of the principle of responsibility in the Government of India, we were denied effective or substantial fiscal freedom. The recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was a third test and was very far from conceding to India freedom in fiscal legislation. Mr. Montagu had, therefore, to rely upon the spirit of the Government of India Act and to confess that legally he and the Parliament were paramount. What we have now to do is to press for constitutional advance which will yield to us full fiscal freedom while making the most of what we have obtained through the conventions that are to be developed. Mr. Lalubhai did not ask for the political power which alone can give true fiscal autonomy and was prepared to accept a recommendation that would have made the conventions referred to by the Joint Parliamentary Committee substantial and effective. In this, he, Mr. Sastri and a number of other members agreed. The acceptance of his resolution would not have improved the existing position. Its rejection has not made it worse. The amendment which was carried out, revised hard facts which we have to face. Mr. Montagu's pronouncement is an instructive commentary on the whole discussion.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

ALLIED PROPOSALS FOR MODIFICATION.

THE OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 14.

The following communiqué is issued:—The Government of India have received the following summary of the Allied proposals in regard to the modification of the Treaty of Sevres, which were handed to the Turkish Delegates on the morning of the 12th March:—

The Allies will be prepared to facilitate the admission of Turkey to the League of Nations on the condition that they have proof of Turkey's readiness to execute the Treaty as now modified.

They will be prepared to withdraw from the Treaty the menace at present suspended over Turkey of expulsion from Constantinople in certain contingencies.

Chairmanship of Straits Commission.

They will be prepared to concede to Turkey the chairmanship of the Straits Commission, on which Turkey should moreover have two votes instead of one, as hitherto proposed.

The Allies would admit Turkish membership of the commission to prepare the scheme of judicial reform to replace the capitulations.

Increase of Army.

The Allies are prepared to admit the increase of the Turkish forces to 30,000 special elements and 45,000 gendarmes. The latter will be distributed in agreement between the Turkish Government and the Inter-Allied Commission. The proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers admitted in the gendarmerie will be modified in a sense more favourable to Turkish desires and the number of foreign officers will, likewise, be reduced and distributed in agreement between the Turkish Government and the Inter-Allied Commission, which might, likewise, be able to consent to some extension of the number and nature of military schools and extension of the periods specified for demobilisation, reduction of armaments etc. would also be accepted.

The Demilitarised Zone.

Further, in regard to the Straits, the Allies have in mind considerably to reduce the demilitarised zone, which would be limited as follows:—(1) From the peninsula of Gallipoli and the Mar-mar coast up to Rodosto, (2) on the Asiatic coast of the Dardanelles from Tendos to Karabiga, (3) on the two shores of the Bosphorus to a depth of twenty or twenty-five kilometres, (4) to the Islands commanding the Dardanelles in the Aegean and the sea of Mar-mar.

Rapid evacuation Constantinople.

The Allies might also consent to the rapid evacuation of Constantinople and the Ispid peninsula and to limit the Allies' occupation of Gallipoli and Chanak.

They would also, in these circumstances, assent to the maintenance by Turkey of troops in Constantinople and to a Turkish right of free passage between Asia and Europe in the demilitarised zone of the Bosphorus.

Strength of Navy.

The Allies might also be prepared to consider the possibility of giving to Turkey more satisfaction in the matter of the strength of her Naval forces. They would further be prepared to withdraw certain stipulations of the armistice still in force and the provisions restricting Turkey's freedom to send officers abroad.

Financial Clauses.

In the financial chapter the Allies are prepared to make substantial concession in the sense desired by Turkey. The financial Commission would be placed under the honorary presidency of the Turkish Finance Minister and Turkey would participate in the financial commission by a delegate in all questions affecting the internal finances of Turkey and a consultative voice in those, more specially, it would have a right to modify the budget prepared in agreement between the Minister of Finance and the Financial Commission. But, if these modifications were such as to disturb the financial equilibrium, the budget would return for approval to the Commission. The Ottoman Government would regain its liberty in regard to the grant of concessions. The Minister of Finance shall, however, examine and decide in agreement with the Financial Commission whether the contracts are in conformity with the interest of the Ottoman treasury.

The suppression of foreign post offices might also be considered on certain conditions.

The Allies would be prepared to consider a modification of the Treaty in a sense in conformity with the existing facts of the situation on condition of facility for local autonomies and the adequate protection of the Kurdish and Assyrian Chaldean interests.

Armenian Question.

In regard to Armenia, the present stipulation might be adopted on condition of Turkey recognising the rights of Turkish Armenians to a national home on the Eastern Frontiers of Turkey in Asia and agreeing to accept the decision of a Commission appointed by the Council of the League of Nations to examine on the spot the question of the territory equitably to be transferred for this purpose to Armenia.

Smyrna compromise.

In regard to Smyrna, the Allies will be ready to propose an equitable compromise with a view to ending the present unhappy state of hostilities and ensuring the return of peace. The region called the Vilayet of Smyrna would remain under Turkish sovereignty.

eighty. A Greek force will be maintained in Smyrna town, but in the rest of the Sanjak order will be maintained by a gendarmerie with Allied officers and recruited in proportion to the numbers and distribution of the population as reported by an Inter-Allied Commission. The same proportional arrangement equally according to the report of the Commission would apply to the administration. A Christian Governor will be appointed by the League of Nations and assisted by an elective assembly and an elective council. The Governor would be responsible for payments to the Turkish Government of annual sums expanding with the prosperity of the province. This arrangement would, in five years, be open to review on the demand of either party by the League of Nations.

"CONCESSIONS" TO TURKEY.

TURKISH DELEGATION DELIGHTED?
(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.

Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 14.

Reuter understands that the proposed concessions to Turkey also include the following:—

Turkey to have equal voice on the Straits Commission and voting power on the financial commission;

The demilitarised zone of the Straits to be much limited to extend from Gallipoli to Rodosto instead of to Chatalja and to be reduced to a mere strip on the Asiatic shore;

The Allied garrisons to be maintained at only two points one of which will be Chanak;

Possibly a strip of the coast at Scutari opposite Constantinople will also be demilitarised;

Kurdistan to be returned to the Turks subject to protection of the Christians; Armenia to secure freedom and the League of Nations to fix the boundaries of Armenia; Turkey to be permitted to join League; The treaty stipulation with regard to possibility of expulsion from Constantinople to be withdrawn.

The concessions will be withdrawn if the Turks unreasonably delay the agreement or fail to abide by the treaty. It is understood that the Turkish Delegation is very delighted with the concessions and has expressed deep gratitude to Mr. Lloyd George, who is responsible for them. It is understood that the French will evacuate Cilicia in a month when the Turks will take over the administration.

SUBMITTED TO TURKS AND GREEKS ON MARCH 13.

FRENCH TO EVACUATE CILICIA.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Recd. 11-15 p.m., Mar. 13.

The Allies will present their proposals to the Turks and the Greeks on March 13th. A Franco-Turkish agreement has been reached under which the French will evacuate Cilicia.

THE "MORNING POST'S" COMMENTS

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 15.

The "Morning Post" describes the proposed modifications of the Treaty of Sevres as statesmanlike and practicable, and thinks that the uncompromising Greek attitude in this connection would be the height of folly.

The journal says that the Turks have a great chance for wiping out their war blunders and misfortunes and for resuming friendly relations with Britain which the madness of Enver and Talaat broke. Mustafa Kemal can show that he is more than a guerrilla chief and can help Turkey to become a force for the good of Asia.

The paper adds that if the Turks accept the proposals, Britain will willingly help them from their many difficulties.

KRONSTADT ANTI-BOLSHEVIK MOVEMENT.

MAKING SLOW HEADWAY

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 15.

The latest indications from Russia show that the Kronstadt anti-Bolshevik movement is making a slow headway. The Bolshevik claims to be still in the ascendant in Petrograd are probably correct. There has not been much real fighting done lately.

Reuter's Helsinki correspondent's latest telegram states there has been intermittent firing from Krasnaya Gorka, which after all has been delivered into the Bolshevik hands though there are signs that it will shortly be in possession of the rebels. It is probable that the ice in the gulf of Finland will become so thin in few days' time that all military activities which, at present, are being carried on on the surface will have to cease.

In the meantime, a wireless from Kronstadt lays stress upon the fact that the revolution is not headed by a "White" General and declares that the movement aims at reorganisation of the Soviet and accuses the Soviet Government, with its blood-stained chief, of robbing people in order to maintain power.

The wireless declares that the revolutionaries have sufficient arms and ammunition, but gives indications of a shortage of medical supplies and food.

NEITHER PARASITE NOR CORPSE.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

"COUNTRY SORELY MANGLED BY PEACE TREATY."

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 12.

Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 14.

"Austria is neither a parasite nor a corpse" was one of the statements made by the Austrian Chancellor on his arrival in London to-night. He declared that his country was sorely mangled by the Peace Treaty, but he hoped to return with the promise of a little assistance. Then Austria would be able to work full steam ahead to vindicate her old position.

BREAZE IN THE REICHSTAG

VIOLENT ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 12.

Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 14.

Berlin. The discussion of the London Conference in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag was strictly private but according to certain privileged newspapers the feature of to-day's proceedings was a violent attack on the aimlessness of the Government's foreign policy by Stinnes, who is one of the dominant factors in modern Germany.

Stinnes in replying to Stinnes is reported to have said that though he gladly accepted Stinnes' advice he was not one of his junior clerks.

VIOLENT REPRESSION.

MR. ANDREWS ON HIS DANGER.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires to us:—

Sometime ago I felt compelled to write against the spirit of intolerance, which led to such disgraceful scenes as those witnessed at Messrs. Sastry and Paranjpye's meetings in Bombay. In Calcutta, at a large public gathering, I repeated the same warning.

To-day, I feel equally bound to protest against recent provocative acts and pronouncements on the part of responsible government officials in different parts of the country. To give one instance out of many, the arrest of Baba Ram Chandra at Benares, at the critical moment of the opening of the Kashi Vidyapeeth, in front of huge crowds of people seems to have been a wantonly provocative act of this kind. The fact that Mahatma Gandhi's words turned this open act of armed force on the part of the police into a triumph for peace, does not make the deed itself any the less mischievous.

I have felt obliged to write, because the times are critical. The violent elements, which had at first been eager to twist the

NEW PERSIAN POLICY.

ABROGATION OF ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

EVACUATION OF FOREIGN TROOPS

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

Recd. midnight, March 14.

The Persian Legation announces that the new Persian Cabinet has proclaimed a policy of:—

(1) Extensive internal reforms, (2) maintenance of friendly relations with the foreign powers, (3) suppression of capitulations, (4) revision of certain concessions for engagement of foreign advisers for organisation of the country, (5) abrogation of the Anglo-Persian agreement and (6) evacuation of foreign troops from Persia.

INDIA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

127 MILLION STERLING.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

Recd. midnight, March 14.

Replying in the House of Commons to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Montagu stated that the war expenditure borne by India up to March 31st last year, including the hundred million sterling offered by the Indian Legislative Council in 1917 and the cost of the Afghan and Frontier operations during 1919-1920, amounted to 127 millions sterling, while the expenditure on behalf of the British Exchequer was 301 and half millions sterling. The expenditure had been apportioned between the Imperial and Indian Revenues on the basis of the Parliamentary resolutions of 1914. Col. Wedgwood's suggestion for a Committee of Investigation, representing India opinion, was unnecessary.

QUEEN MARY RECEIVES D. C. L. OF OXFORD

HER MAJESTY'S INTEREST FOR EDUCATION OF WOMEN

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.

Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 14.

Queen Mary accompanied by Princess Mary to-day visited Oxford and received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering at the Sheldonian Theatre. The Chancellor said that this was the first time a Queen of England had received the honorary degree of the Oxford University. He paid a tribute to the example of well-doing which the Queen set to the nation. He read a message from the Queen saying that Her Majesty valued the honour not only because it was the highest the University could confer but because it enabled her publicly to testify her interest in the cause of education of women.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

Recd. midnight, March 14.

The prospectus of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's issue of three and a half million nine per cent. cumulative second preference shares of one pound sterling each at par, states that further tankers for distribution to the depots are required to enable the company to market its products itself and points out that, owing to contracts, the Company has not benefited fully from the high price of oil and consequently, should not suffer much from any fall in price. The profits for the year ending March 31st are estimated at four millions sterling.

The Gujarat Vidyapeeth examinations commenced on Monday. There are 565 candidates for Matriculation Examination, 105 for Intermediate, and 50 for the degrees. Among the examiners are the Rev. Mr. C. F. Andrews, Prof. Vazwan, Mr. Syed Abdulla Prewi, Prof. Ghansyam and several other distinguished scholars.

He (Mr. Montagu) was not aware of any loss through the Exchange in adjustment of the accounts, the payment was not delayed as the accounts were settled monthly, and, in his opinion, Indian interests were duly safeguarded.

C. AN-C'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" APPLAUSE

(REUTERS'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 15.

The "Daily Telegraph" commends as very courageous General Rawlinson's speech in the Assembly regarding the criticism of the military expenditure. The paper refers to the frontier risks, of which it points out the dangers to which, it says, the British public has recently paid scanty heed.

The journal dwells on the untrustworthiness and unsatisfactoriness of relations with Afghanistan and the Bolshevik activities, and thinks that India is fortunate both for the peace of the native races and the British rulers that the present Commander-in-Chief is a soldier with General Rawlinson's frankness of utterance.

With reference to the Government of Burma Bill the paper counsels Government to await the first fruits of the Government of India Act, before applying a similar measure to Burma and is anyhow not greatly impressed by the evidence regarding the strength of the Burmese demand for Dyarchy.

"GIFT" TO DYER.

NOT TAXABLE!

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.

Recd. midnight, March 14.

In reply to Col. Wedgwood in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain opined that the "Morning Post's" gift to General Dyer would not be subject to Income Tax.

THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

COUNCIL VOTES THE GRANT.

JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT!

With the evening of Monday the second session of the Council came to a close. And to-day will be inaugurated another session for the discussion of resolutions—and that will be the third phase.

In the morning, the President announced that the Governor had determined that the Committee of Public Accounts should consist of 12 members, of whom eight would be elected by the Council. The President, then, on a point of order raised by Sir G. Curris, said that the members had no right to make an attack on any person, especially an officer in His Majesty's service, unless it was done by a substantive motion to that effect, in order to give sufficient time to the member in charge to meet the attack and defend the particular officer. The President said it would be his duty to defend all persons who were attacked in the Council, who could not defend themselves.

Mr. Trivedi made a spirited attack on the Industries Department when a demand was made for Rs. 35,000 for three Assistant Directors. He said no substantial work had been done by the Department during the last many years. It came out in the debate that the Committee under Sir M. Vishveshwaraya had nothing to do with the Industries question—it was only a committee on technical education. Mr. Paranjpye ultimately withdrew the demand.

An item of Rs. 75,000 to establish a Labour Bureau came in for a good deal of comment. Dewan Bahadur Godbole, like a typical employer of labour and a pensioned bureaucrat, shed tears for the good old days when Labour would work for the wages given by the employer and for the hours dictated by him. They would work, he said, for 10 hours and more on a low wage. But, now it had become very inefficient and they could not get more than four or five hours' work. And the men also smoked. Mr. Godbole went on in this strain and Mr. Hayward rather cuttingly remarked that things had changed a good deal since they were young when coolies could be had for 3 as. and even 2 as. per day to work for 10 or 11 hours perhaps. It was stated that the Director of Labour had already been engaged at a salary of Rs. 2,500 to 3,000—he would of course have a suitable staff. The nominated Mr. Kanji gave the scheme his full blessings. Mr. Chitale, however, struck a different note and complained that Government had turned their gaze westward in getting all their expenses and new officers all very costly to this country. He asked whether they could not get a single Indian to be put in charge of the Department, or could the Government not find a single Indian who could be sent to Europe to learn the work? Mr. Cowasji Jehangir objected to the Director's interference in industrial disputes. He said if anybody had to interfere it should be the Member in charge of the portfolio and not his subordinates. Ultimately, the motion was defeated by a majority of five votes.

The last subject to be discussed was the Bombay Development Scheme, but the time at the disposal of the Council was only 25 minutes. The President reminded the House that he had no option in the matter, in spite of the wishes of the Council, and that on the stroke of five he would have to get up and put all motions to vote and will still the Council would have to give its vote either way. As Sir Chimanlal was giving out particulars, which are too well known, by the public by now, the President kept reminding him that the time was ebbing fast, and that the fateful hour was at hand. Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas, who has specialised in moving closures, added insult to injury when he got the complaints of the Council by saying that they themselves were responsible for this state of things, for had they not wasted their time in discussing other unimportant subjects? It would be well to remember the words of Sir Pherozshah Mehta of which the Council was reminded by a member in connection with Mr. Kanji, that a nominated member was more official than the official themselves. There was a great deal of discontent at the attitude of Government and Rao Sahab Artilal said Government had not shown their full sense of responsibility in the matter by allowing such a short period for the budget discussion. Mr. Chitale said they should allow judgment to go by default. It occurred to members from the modest-minded Bombay city such a large sum on grandiose schemes. In the end, the Council passed without resorting to division, the item for the Development Scheme.

The Council will meet to-day at 2 p.m.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The President informed the Council that the Governor had been pleased to determine that the Committee of Public Accounts under Rule 33 of the Legislative Council rules should consist of 12 members and the Council was asked to elect eight members to the Committee. The President, accordingly, requested the members to send nominations of the candidates by 5 p.m. on Thursday the 17th March and the election would take place on the lines of proportional representation, as prescribed in Rule 33 on Tuesday 27th.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Sir G. Curris then rose on a point of order. In the course of the debate, he said, on Saturday afternoon a member had referred to a machine invented by an officer, the use of which was encouraged in that particular department. He asked whether it was in order for a member when discussing one budget grant to support his argument by reference to the efficiency of another officer in another department. There was a very large body of public servants, and he asked the President's order for their protection.

The President said that it was contrary to the Parliamentary practice; it was contrary to fair play and reasonableness of debate that taking advantage of the debate any non-member should attack another person, especially one who was in the service of His Majesty. It was contrary to the rules of debate to allow consequences. When they wanted to censure a particular officer they could only do so by bringing forward a substantive motion, so that sufficient notice might be given to the member in charge to defend the officer, who could not defend himself. He had been interfered last time because it might have been thought that he was defending the Government. He informed the Council that in the future he would strictly enforce the rules. Not merely with respect to officials, but also other people who were absent from the Council, it would be his duty to defend them.

The Council then proceeded with its business and after several motions under the head Medical were withdrawn it was passed by the Council, as amended. Some of the demands had been withdrawn on the Minister in charge. The head 33 Public Health was also passed without any amendment. The same treatment was meted out to head 34 Agriculture. In this case there was some discussion on American Cotton seed, but the demand was granted in full. A grant of Rs. 229,000 was made for Civil Veterinary Department.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The Council then passed on to 35 Industries and Mr. Paranjpye made a demand for Rs. 10,29,000.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi moved the deletion of an item of Rs. 35,000 for the appointment of three Assistant Directors of Industries. Mr. Paranjpye said he was going to reduce his demand to Rs. 21,000.

Mr. Trivedi said the Department had been in existence for the last three years and nothing had been done to justify the large expenditure. The latest report of the department was nothing but full of platitudes and factories which had been promised for the last twelve years had never materialised. That state of things would never have been tolerated by a commercial house. Nothing substantial had been shown by the department, although some of the branches of the department were as old as twelve years. He knew something about the Industries Department which was started in the year 1912. A laboratory was first opened in the J. J. School of Arts at a cost of two lakhs of rupees, and a gentleman who was working there was sent to England to become an expert, and since his return he had been planning factories. Rao Bahadur Chitale rose to a point of order and asked the President's orders in view of the decision he had given in the morning that there should not be any references to any particular officers.

The President said the speaker could censure the whole department and not particular officers. But, in this particular case there was no point of order.

Continuing, said Mr. Trivedi the department had spent thousands of rupees, although nothing had been done and now it wanted another assistant to the Director. He thought till the new Committee which had been appointed under Sir M. Vishveshwaraya had come to a definite decision in the matter they should not do anything further.

Rao Sahab Dadabhai Desai said no more officers were required as there were enough officers for their purpose. No attention had been made to encourage home industries—only some slight progress having been made in regard to pottery.

Mr. Paranjpye said the demand was the ultimate result on which new officers were required. The Directors themselves were, however, not expected to start industries, but they were consulted by a large number of people. There were several economic aspects to be taken into consideration and these officers were often consulted.

Mr. Chikkodi supported the motion. Mr. B. G. Pahalajani also supported. He said Government had not done anything to encourage industries, as had been done in Germany and other countries. He did not think the department deserved to exist, and now they were asked to add new Assistant Directors.

Mr. J. G. Govindan said the committee appointed had only to go into the question technical education and not to evolve industrial projects. He said that to remove a misunderstanding.

Rao Bahadur Chitale hoped the House would stoutly oppose the grant. The department had not justified itself; it was a top-heavy department. It had done nothing to encourage native industries, for instance hand-loom weaving. He opposed on general grounds also. For the last three years nothing had been done for industries which touched the masses. They should not only reject the original grant, but the reduced grant also. He hoped they would abolish the whole grant.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole also supported the motion.

The closure was then put.

Mr. Trivedi said now that they knew

(Continued on next page.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FURTHER PROJET GRANTS.

SIMLA EXODUS AGAIN!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 14.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning after two days. The effect of the coming summer is being felt, and in addition to the installation of fans inside the Chamber, several members appeared to-day in the summer dress.

Mr. T. P. Mukherjee and Munsifi Abdullah Rahman took the oath of allegiance.

13 questions were asked.

Mr. Hullah, the Revenue Secretary, demanded Rs. 750,000 under Agriculture. Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narayan Lal moved for omission for the lump provision of Rs. 18,320 for the "Gazette" staff of Pussa.

The motion for reduction was put to the vote, and declared lost.

Mr. Shahtani moved for reduction in the provision for agricultural and veterinary periodicals. He said his intention really was to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of increasing the grant under this head. Mr. Hailey assured that the Government would try to meet the wishes of the mover for an increase under this head. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Shahtani also moved for omission of Rs. 15,000 provided as grant to the Indian Tea Association. He pointed out that there were other industries, like cotton, which required to be encouraged than tea. Mr. Hullah emphasised that this was an appropriate moment for the grant and that any renewal of it would be placed before the Finance Committee. The motion for omission was negative and the total demand accepted.

Mr. Hullah next demanded Rs. 587,000 under the civil veterinary services. Mr. Badge pressed for reduction of Rs. 11,290, provided for veterinary deputy superintendent by Rs. 8,000. Mr. Hullah accepted the reduction to the extent of Rs. 7,650. Mr. Badge also urged reduction of provision of Rs. 20,500 for fresh charge by Rs. 20,000. Mr. Hullah explained that the item was meant for strengthening the staff of the Civil Veterinary Department in Baluchistan. Thereupon the motion was withdrawn and the total demand as reduced, was accepted.

INDUSTRIES.

Sir Thomas Holland next moved for the grant of Rs. 648,000 under the head, Industries. Mr. Shahtani asked for omission of Rs. 10,800, provided as salary of the manager of the Acetone Factory at Nasik. Mr. Spence asked whether this factory, which was established during the war for the supply of acetone to the Army, would now be continued, for military purposes only or commercial purposes also. Sir Thomas Holland emphasised that the manager, who was a highly qualified expert, was very essential to look after the working of the factory. This factory was started as a war measure, but in order to keep India self-contained it was thought desirable to keep this factory on for peace conditions, and the Government was seriously thinking as to how far this factory could be used for industrial purposes. The factory was necessary as a war insurance. The motion for reduction was put to vote and lost.

Mr. Lakshmi Narayan Lal moved for the omission of Rs. 53,750 for revision of the Nasik acetone factory. Sir Thomas Holland briefly replied pointing out that even this sum was not sufficient for the purpose. The motion was lost.

Sardar Gulab Singh moved for the reduction of total demand by Rs. 173,000 and suggested that expenditure on heads like those for the acetone factory might be put off till the next year, and only those of extreme urgency be taken up. Sir Thomas Holland replied that it was quite impossible, either from the military or industrial point of view, to put off the expenditures referred to by the mover.

The motion was put and lost and the original total demand was carried.

AVIATION.

Mr. Innes demanded Rs. 55,000 for aviation. Mr. Lakshmi Narayan moved for the omission of Rs. 30,000 provided for an aerodrome at Allahabad. Mr. Norton asked whether the aerodrome was for civil or military aviation. Mr. Hailey replied that it was for civil aviation. Dr. Nandlal saw no reason for the existence of any aerodrome.

Mr. Innes explained that every civilised country had recognised the necessity of civil aviation in order to revolutionise transports. There was no more propitious moment for civil aviation than the present. As for the lump provision of Rs. 20,000 for an aerodrome at Allahabad, this particular aerodrome had already been taken up and was nearing completion. He requested the Assembly to sanction this in order to enable Government to pay their bill.

Mr. Sahani did not move his motion, which was meant to urge upon the Government the necessity for further grant to aviation.

Dr. Gour who had given notice of a motion for omission of the provision of Rs. 55,000, withdrew it, pointing out that Government should, as soon as possible, provide for aviation to people as was done in some European countries. He had heard of this aviation for the last five years and so far no steps had been taken to prevent the inevitable nuisance to which people were now having to travel long distances by railway.

The total demand was then accepted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Innes moved for a grant of Rs.

208,000 for commercial intelligence. Sardar Gulab Singh moved for the reduction by Rs. 153,000 under this head.

The total demand was eventually carried.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. Sharp's demand under the head Census for Rs. 2,465,000 was accepted without any discussion.

Mr. Innes next moved for the grant of Rs. 153,000 under the head Emigration. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer moved that provision of Rs. 45,000 for contingencies, office expenses and miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 40,000. His motive was to impress upon Government the necessity of appointment of some Indian officers or Indian councilors in the various countries to which Indians have emigrated so as to look after the interest of Indian labourers, as numerous complaints were being made against maltreatment of Indians abroad.

Sir Sivaswamy eventually withdrew his motion, and the total demand was accepted.

Mr. Innes' demand for Rs. 179,000 under the head register of joint stock companies was accepted without discussion.

Mr. Hailey moved for a grant of Rs. 1,212,000 under miscellaneous departments.

LIBRARY—ITS STATUS.

Dr. Gour moved that provision of Rs. 72,000 for charges in connection with the Imperial Library be omitted. He objected to the library being located in Calcutta, when the Imperial Capital had been removed to Delhi. If this library was being taken advantage of by Bengalis, its cost should be borne by the local Government.

Mr. Sharp, replying, strongly hoped that Delhi would shortly be provided with a good library. He dwelt upon the necessity and utility of a good library in Calcutta. Libraries were a provincial subject, while the Imperial Library was a central subject.

Mr. J. Chowdhri said that in Bengal they had no parochial interest and Calcutta was the only cosmopolitan city in India (cries of "question, question" and "hear, hear"). It was the second city ("question, question" and laughter) of which he was proud (Hear, hear). Anybody who went to Calcutta was welcome to the library and he, therefore, urged against its removal from Calcutta to Delhi, but he had no objection to a good library being established at Raisina in Delhi.

Mr. Sachidanand Sinha agreed with Dr. Gour.

Mr. Neogy referred to Lord Curzon's speech of 1902, which stated that the library was a present to Calcutta and observed that no present should be taken back.

Mr. Hailey said that the practical aspect of the vote of the Assembly against the grant for the Imperial Library would be that there would be absolutely no grant for this library for the coming year. If the House was unanimous in advocating this reduction the best way would be to move a resolution recommending to the Governor-General to move the Secretary of State to amend the devolution rules as to hereafter make the Imperial Library a provincial head rather than chargeable to central revenues.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer pointed out there was no use of locating the library in Delhi, where it could not be made the best use of. He urged the House to leave the Imperial Library alone at Calcutta.

Mr. Mazumdar opposed the removal of the library from Calcutta.

Dr. Gour, replying to the debate, said that the question must be decided on grounds of finances and bare justice. The Assembly should not vote for a sum for a library at Calcutta, while they would require a library for Delhi in future. He expressed his desire to withdraw his motion, only when Mr. Hailey could assure the House that he would address the Secretary of State on the necessity of transferring the Imperial Library to the Bengal Funds.

Dr. Gour's motion, however, was put and lost and the total demand was thereupon carried.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Assembly reassembled after lunch, when on the motion by Dr. Sapru, Mr. Pickford was appointed on the Committee considering the Esher Report vice Col. Herbert, who could not attend owing to sickness.

Mr. Peyare Lal Misra moved for reduction by Rs. 12,000 to the grant under Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors. Sir Thomas Holland gave the details of the work done by this inspection staff, and said it was impossible to reduce the existing staff which was overworked. In the future the Government might be obliged to increase the strength.

The amendment was withdrawn and the total demand under miscellaneous department was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Hailey, the grant of Rs. 31,30,000 under Currency was carried without discussion.

VICEREGAL ESTATES.

Sir Sydney Crookshank moved for a grant of Rs. 1,19,50,000 under civil works, including expenditure in England. Dr. Gour moved for reduction of Rs. 3,00,000 for the Viceroyal Estate. He said he failed to see the necessity of providing such huge sums for the Viceroyal Estate which, after all, was a temporary house, which had, in future, to be shifted permanently to Raisina in New Delhi. An important question to be decided was whether Government would go on spending large sums of money over temporary buildings. Sir Sydney Crookshank, replying, pointed out that this money was referred to the Viceroyal Estates at Simla, Mahebar, Delhi, Dehra Dun and Calcutta. The expenditure budgeted for compared very favourably with the figures for the last five years and there was no increase for the ensuing year under this head. The amendment was put and lost.

Dr. Gour moved that provision of Rs. 2,55,000 for motor bus service for conveyance of the Government of India establishment be omitted.

Sir Sydney Crookshank said that the

mover had misunderstood the figures. The real cost of conveyance amounted to Rs. 86,000.

The motion for reduction was put and negatived.

Dr. Gour moved for the omission of Rs. 74,000 intended for extension of Longwood Hotel in Simla which, it was stated, was to provide accommodation for members of the Assembly during the legislative sessions there. Dr. Gour objected to this expenditure, so long as the real question whether or not any legislative business was to be transacted in Simla during autumn was not settled. He pressed that this expenditure be deferred until they decided it.

Sir Sydney Crookshank said as a business proposition it was sound to undertake the question of providing accommodation to members of the Indian Legislature, both of the European and orthodox styles. Government had already bought enough of material and the construction of buildings was now taking place. Government, however, would go by the opinion of the House on a broad question of exodus to Simla.

Mr. Hailey suggested that this motion might be deferred till Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's motion regarding the exodus to Simla was decided.

The House agreed to this arrangement.

EXODUS TO SIMLA.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer then moved that the provision of Rs. 5,64,500 for building a Council Chamber of the Legislative Assembly in Simla be omitted.

Spirited speeches were made in favour of the proposal, the principal speakers being, besides the mover, Mr. Rangachari, Mr. Norton and Mr. Shahava. The Government, as explained by Sir W. Vincent, held a neutral attitude, but it was a surprise to the House that Mr. Sarma supported Simla.

KEYS' DIVORCE.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 11.

Recd. midnight, March 14.

The cabinet amendment to yesterday's message concerning Lt.-Col. Keyes' divorce was accepted.

The President of the Divorce Court has granted to Lt.-Col. Keyes a divorce with costs against the co-respondent. His Lordship ruled that a decree granted in India dissolving a marriage contracted by persons resident there but domiciled in England, was invalid in England. He also decided that the East India Councils Act of 1861 was not warranted to make the law to empower the Courts of India to dissolve marriages of persons not domiciled within their jurisdiction. He declared that the marriage of Lt.-Col. Keyes' which was solemnised in Calcutta subsisted but the petitioner was now entitled to a decree.

An India Office official, interviewed by the "Daily Express" on the decision, said that the Government of India would, probably, be consulted before the Act of Parliament was passed.

SERIOUSNESS OF JUDGMENT.

The seriousness of Lt.-Col. Keyes' judgment is made evident by the statement by Sir Erle Richards, who appeared for the Secretary of State for India, that it may make illegitimate the children of hundreds of second marriages of persons divorced in India, since 1869. It is pointed out that the judgment governs relationship between Britain and the Dominions as well as India and failing Imperial legislation, in which the Dominions concur, to remedy the conflict of laws, persons divorced in the Dominions and India will be guilty of bigamy, if they re-marry in England.

SIR W. WILLCOCKS.

GUILTY OF CRIMINAL LIBEL AND SEDITION

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 12.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 15.

Cairo.—The Supreme Court has found Sir William Willcocks guilty of criminal libel and sedition. The sentence has been postponed. The case arose through the charges by Sir W. Willcocks and co-defendants, Colonel Kennedy, who has not yet been tried, against Sir Murdoch Macdonald in connection with documents about the Nile irrigation project.

The Ministry of Education announces that the High and Intermediary Schools of Commerce are closed in consequence of the strike of students. Students of three other schools, who are also on strike, will not be readmitted.

STRIKE AMONG LONDON STUDENTS.

INTERMEDIARY SCHOOLS OF COMMERCE CLOSED

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 12.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 15.

The Ministry of Education announces that the High and Intermediary Schools of Commerce are closed in consequence of the strike of students. Students of three other schools, who are also on strike, will not be readmitted.

CABLE ITEMS.

The dowager Lady Roberts, who left £4,650, bequeaths the model of the Calcutta statue to her daughters, and says that it must never be sold; but if it cannot be kept in the family, it must go to any institution named after her husband, the United Service Institution or the British Museum.

The Aga Khan, on Sunday, luncheoned with Their Majesties the King and Queen and Lord and Lady Reading with the Prince of Wales.

A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was passed at the inquest on the body of Mr. Goodge, who was found dead in a field, shot through the head.

The President of the Divorce Court withheld the validity of the grounds on which Capt. Reginald Keyes obtained his divorce, and has granted a decree with costs against the co-respondent.

THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

(Continued from previous page.)

that Sir M. Vishweshwaraya's Committee had nothing to do with the Industrial Department, he thought there was not the least necessity for the new appointments of assistants.

Mr. Paranjpye said people were confusing mere advisory functions with the actual starting of industries. There were various people coming for advice to the department and the Directors had to go about also. If, however, the Council was opposed to the grant he would withdraw the item. He would also withdraw the next item for Circle Inspectors in the Department of Industries—Rs. 23,000.

On the President's pointing out to the Minister that there was no motion in regard to the second item, Mr. Paranjpye said he would then reduce the item to Rs. 12,000, as he had withdrawn the demand under a mistake.

This was agreed to and the Council then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

On resuming the discussion after lunch Mr. P. R. Chikodi asked for the deletion of the item of Rs. 3,56,000 for the development of the department of Industries. "The amount was in addition to the provision made for the establishment already entertained and was intended for development of the department on the lines indicated in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission."

Mr. B. G. Palahajani also wanted omission of the item.

Rao Sahib Dadubhai said if the trawler was going to be worked on the same principle as the Dapuri Workshop, then the item must go, as they were making no profit out of the former.

Mr. Paranjpye said they ought to have Rs. 1,46,000 for the trawler had been brought to Bombay and it had to work. Surely, the Council did not mean to say that the trawler which was already in the harbour should lie there doing nothing.

The motion was lost. The demand under Industries as amended was then granted. The demand under Miscellaneous Departments 37 was then asked.

A LABOUR BUREAU.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole asked that a sum of Rs. 75,000 to establish a Labour Bureau in Bombay to compile information about all questions affecting Labour should be deleted. An officer from England had been placed on special duty to organise the Bureau. For the present a lump provision of Rs. 75,000 was provided. He said formerly when he was young labourers used to work for ten hours and for the hours dictated by the employers and that on a low wage. But now labour had become more independent and instead of 10 hours they got only 5 hours and some times even less; men spent a lot of time in smoking and all employers now found it difficult to find labourers. Agriculture also did not find labourers. Something should be done to consider the whole problem, and he wanted an announcement from the members as to what their policy was going to be.

Mr. M. H. Hayward said they had a Labour Bureau to collect the conditions of labour, its movements and amongst other things to determine a living wage in order to be in a position to deal with that most difficult problem. The first thing necessary to deal with the problem was correct information as to the conditions and movements of labour. The next thing they had to consider was whether plans could not be made for the settlement of the various disputes, which might arise from time to time, between the employers and the employed. The Labour Bureau would collect information so as to be in a position to benefit both the employers of labour and the labourers. There was a necessity for legislation, but they had to collect the information first. It was, therefore, proposed to appoint a Director on Rs. 2,500 to 3,000. It was a high salary, but it was essential that there should be an efficient officer with an independent position in dealing with disputes between the employers and the employed. He would have a staff under him and there would be a woman to investigate the home conditions of the men.

Mr. Kanji Dwarakdas urged upon the Government to bring in schemes for arbitration and settlement of disputes.

The President said he could bring a substantive motion for that purpose.

Continuing said the speaker, Bombay Presidency was quite different from other presidencies and they should have legislation as early as possible. He hoped that the best men would be placed in charge of the department, so that they could have the best results. Government would have to keep the interests of labour at heart and not put themselves in the position of capitalists.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said the new Council was being bewildered with a number of directors and other officers and people were imported for those posts and indigenous product was not given any chance, as if the whole of India could not produce one man would could do that work. He was not opposed to the organisation of the Labour Bureau, but he could not possibly accept the proposition that in every little thing India must look westward and that only six thousand miles away. The Council was entitled to know whether Government had made its best effort to find out candidate from amongst the several Indians in Bombay. He knew as a matter of fact that some gentlemen could be sent to Europe or America to be trained there, and then they had an all-round I. C. Service to choose their men. In spite of all that they were importing new officers. What must have happened was that Government must have appointed an officer and then come to the Council to put its seal on the matter. If they had a large amount of money they might be justified in sending it, but they had no money to spend.

Mr. Cowasji Jehanvir said it was for the Member-in-charge of the Department to interfere. He was surprised that the Labour Bureau was not only to collect information and tabulate it for the benefit of the public—the department would go on

for ever—but they were to act in the future as arbitrators between Capital and Labour. He was strongly opposed to that suggestion.

Mr. Hayward said only if both sides desired the Director would interfere, otherwise not.

Mr. Cowasji said that was sine qua non. Unless both parties agreed they would not go to him and not even Government could interfere in the matter.

The President asked Mr. Hayward to make the position clear. They were entitled to have a definite statement whether the Labour Bureau would interfere with industrial disputes.

Mr. Hayward said the Director, being an expert, would assist both sides to come to a definite decision in all disputes. He would not interfere unless he was asked.

Mr. Cowasji said interference was only by mutual consent. He, however, objected to his interference, and he wanted higher officials of Government like the Member-in-charge, to interfere with disputes. He was not prepared for such extravagant expenditures. He also complained that the Labour Bureau would have a voice in legislation, as the Member would have to rely on him for all sorts of information.

The motion was then put to the vote and then carried to a division and in both places it was declared lost; 31 voted for and 36 against.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

After some other heads had been passed off, the Council took up the discussion on the Bombay Development Scheme. The President reminded Sir Chimanlal that they had only 25 minutes at their disposal to finish their work.

Sir Chimanlal said he would do his best in the short time at his disposal. The area at their disposal was little and the population was growing and many schemes had been devised from time to time. They had five objects in view he said: (1) The Backbay Reclamation; (2) Houses for the poor and labouring classes; (3) Organisation and supply of building materials; (4) Acquisition of land both in Bombay and the suburbs; (5) To open up residential and industrial area by opening 84 villages in the Thana District. The Bombay reclamation scheme was only one item. He then gave a history of the previous Backbay project and gave some particulars about the present reclamation. At Devnar 1,200 acres would be opened up for industrial purposes. About the purchase of materials he said all materials could be purchased in the cheapest market possible, whether they were manufactured in India or America. If materials manufactured in this country were satisfactory they would buy them. As regards the employment of European officers on high salaries he said it was necessary to have highly paid men for such complex and technical work. They had got to import men wherever they were available. They had also to see that Indians of proper abilities were trained for the purpose. He promised to give them a fuller account on another occasion.

OMISSION OF THE WHOLE ITEM MOVED.

Mr. Chougule then moved the omission of the whole sum under the Development Scheme. He said unless they had more time at their disposal they could not have a proper discussion.

The President said it was not a matter within his discretion.

Mr. G. K. Chitale said the feeling of the House was to allow judgment to go by default. They opposed the demand and claimed a division.

Mr. Cowasji said it was not in the interest of the city to do so. He did not think that the Council would be acting with a full sense of responsibility if they voted against the proposal.

Rao Sahib Harilal said Government could easily have extended the time—they had given the Council only just enough time. And they were talking of the sense of responsibility!

Mr. Kanji Dwarakdas hoped the House would vote the grant. They could discuss the question further on another occasion. It was in the hands of the Council to have given sufficient time for the discussion of this subject, but they had wasted their time in the discussion of other trivial matters.

Mr. Chitale said that was beside the point.

Rao Bahadur Sathe was speaking, when the President said it was 5 o'clock, and he put the motion to the vote and it was declared lost.

After that one or two heads were voted on by the Council before adjournment to 2 p.m. to-day.

SEQUEL TO ANTI-CHURCHILL DEMONSTRATION.

POLICE FIRE 3 KILLED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 12.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 15.

Alexandria.—The native police, whilst dispersing a small anti-Churchill demonstration, were fired upon and obliged to flee. The reinforcements arrived, and fired on the crowd with the result that three were killed and others injured. In the central streets, quiet was quickly restored.

BOLUS CO' FINANCES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 12.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., March 15.

At a meeting of the creditors of Bolus and Company, the liquidator stated that he estimated the surplus of assets over liabilities at 94,927 sterling and expressed the opinion that a dividend of seventeen shillings and six pence in the pound could at least be realised. Negotiations are proceeding, and it is hoped will lead to taking over of the Company's connections and retention of many of the staff.

S. S. "Hammogh", which left Rangoon on 15th February last is reported to be wrecked near Amoy, and the Captain and Officers of the steamer are, it is feared, drowned. Her trading used to be regularly between Rangoon, Singapore and China ports. (A. P.)

U. P. COUNCIL.

MUNSHIGANJ FIRING INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 13.

At a meeting of the U. P. Council yesterday, Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru moved that this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor to take disciplinary action, or have such action taken, against men who were guilty of firing at Munshiganj in Rae Bareilly District without having been ordered to do so and to convey expression of his disapproval to the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police for having failed to exercise efficient control.

The Hon. Mr. Porter in replying gave a detailed official account of the happenings, and asked the members if they were going to censure the Deputy Commissioner and punish those men for what at worst can only be called a mistake, in which case it would be impossible to rely on the police for future emergencies. The resolution was put and lost.

ANNUAL MIGRATION TO HILLS.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru next moved that annual migration of Government to Nainital be stopped, except in the case of his Excellency the Governor, members of the Executive Government, the Council Secretaries and the necessary staff, and that their period of stay at Nainital should not exceed three months. He supported this resolution on the score of expense and necessity of Government to be among people.

The Hon. Mr. Porter replied that Government was trying to meet the member more than half way and that the Governor would do everything in a manner not detrimental to public interest. The motion was withdrawn.

The Council adjourned.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

Referring to the resolution at the Council meeting on Thursday last that the Executive and Judicial functions be separated which was considered withdrawn owing to the absence of the mover who had been delayed by an uncertainty of train-timings, the Financial Secretary said Government were prepared to refer the question to a strong Committee to be presided over by a High Court Judge.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The 41st Cavalry, 3/5th Gurkha Rifles, and 3/8th Gurkha Rifles have been disbanded. (A. P.)

Lady Chelmsford, on Monday, presided for the last time at a meeting of the Council of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

In connection with the birthday celebration of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad there was a brilliant parade of the regular troops, Hyderabad Imperial Service, Lancashire, Golconda Brigade and the Jemshid Nizam Mahabub on the Futtah Maidan, on the morning of Friday, March 11. (A. P.)</

FUTURE OF EDUCATION.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES: INSTRUCTION THROUGH VERNACULARS.

The Committee appointed by the Senate of the University of Bombay to consider the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission have now submitted their report, which, *inter alia* states:—

The Committee accept the proposition enunciated by the Commission that secondary education should be wide and exact, adapted to individual aptitudes and to growing national needs, liberal as a preparation for life and also specific in its preparation both for the University and for the immediate entrance upon other careers. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the present secondary education as imparted in the High Schools requires to be considerably remodelled in order to approximate to the above standard. They also generally accept the proposition that, owing to the defective teaching in the High Schools, the Arts Colleges are engaged in the first two years' classes in imparting what is really school education. Some of the members were of the view that if the money needed for the establishment of Intermediate Colleges and for other improvements suggested by the Sadler Commission were expended on raising the present insufficient salaries paid to teachers and professors and in properly equipping the schools and colleges, and if the present courses of study were revised and the vernaculars used as a medium of instruction up to a certain stage, the present system would yield adequate results. A substantial majority of the Committee, however, take the view that the defects of the present system cannot be remedied by merely employing better paid teachers and that the present school education neither affords necessary equipment to those who desire at that stage to take up business and other careers nor provides adequate preparation for what is strictly University education; and that some such remodelling of the present system as suggested by the Sadler Commission is necessary.

The Calcutta University Commission suggest a transfer of the first two years' College instruction to Intermediate Colleges and select schools. The Committee considered other alternative proposals, namely, (1) that only the first year College instruction be transferred to the Intermediate Colleges, (2) that the last two years of the school instruction and the first year of the College instruction be transferred to the Intermediate Colleges, (3) that the last year of the school instruction and the first two years of the College instruction be transferred to the Intermediate Colleges and (4) that the first two years of College instruction and the last two years of school instruction be transferred to the Intermediate Colleges.

The Committee requested Mr. Paranjpe to draw up a scheme of curricula to be prescribed for the Secondary Schools and Intermediate Colleges.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES.
The Committee came to the conclusion that the best arrangement will be to transfer the first two years of the College instruction and only the last year of the present High School instruction to the Intermediate Colleges. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that this rearrangement should not result in the lengthening of the present period of study from the first primary standard to the B.A. degree. They are, therefore, in favour of the following distribution of the period of education:—Four years for Primary education. Three years for Secondary education. Five years for Intermediate education. Three years for University education.

The view was expressed in the Committee that for a Pass degree a two years' course at the University might suffice.

UNIVERSITY FINANCES.

The transfer of the first two years' College instruction to Intermediate Colleges will seriously affect the finances of the University. At present the University gets Rs. 10 from every candidate who passes into the second year class after passing the first year's College examination and it gets Rs. 20 from every candidate appearing at the Intermediate examination. Government will have to make provision for recouping the University the loss that it will sustain by the loss of the income at present derived from the first year and Intermediate examinations. The University by the abolition of the Matriculation Examination and the creation of the Joint Examination Board have already sustained a loss of Rs. 20,000 per annum and the Committee consider that Government should recoup to the University the loss sustained by it by the abolition of the Matriculation Examination and also the prospective loss by the transfer of the first year and the Intermediate Examinations to the proposed Central Board. The Sadler Commission have recommended the payment by Government to the Calcutta University of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs) as compensation for loss of Matriculation and Intermediate Examination fees.

A CENTRAL BOARD.

The next question the Committee considered was the creation of a Central Board for the purpose of directing and controlling the education in middle schools and Intermediate Colleges and its functions. The Committee are entirely in favour of the creation of such a Board for the reasons given by the Sadler Commission. As regards the functions of the Central Board, there was a prolonged discussion during the course of which considerable divergence of opinion was manifest; but the Committee ultimately came to the conclusion that the

functions of the Board should be legislative and deliberative, supervisory and advisory, and that they should be limited to prescription of curricula, conduct of examinations, appointment of inspecting officers, inspection and recognition of Intermediate Colleges and Schools and defining the qualifications and the minimum salaries of teachers and the framing of rules for the distribution of grants. The Committee are clearly of opinion that it will not be desirable to place the actual administration of all Government schools and intermediate colleges directly under the Board as recommended by the Sadler Commission. The Committee are of opinion that Government Institutions and private Institutions should stand in the same relation to the Board, the direct management and control of Government Institutions remaining with Government and those of private Institutions remaining with their conductors, but both Government and private Institutions being subject to the control of the Board as defined above. The Board should be created by an act of legislature defining its functions as recommended above, with power to frame rules and regulations regarding the matters entrusted to them. The Committee are of opinion that there should be an executive officer of the Board to carry out the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations framed thereunder, such executive officer, though responsible to the Board and removable by the vote of three-fourth members of the Board, should be appointed by Government. He will be subject to the criticism of the Board and its general supervision, but the Board should not have the power to overrule any particular executive act taken by him. There was considerable difference of opinion on the question whether any appeal should be allowed from particular acts or decisions of the executive officer and if so to what authority. The majority took the view that such appeal should lie to the Minister of Education. The Committee think that the executive officer should attend the meetings of the Board and be at liberty to take part in its proceedings, but shall not have a vote. The Committee recommended that the Board should consist of twenty members as follows:—

1. The Director of Public Instruction, ex-officio.
2. Five (5) members chosen by Government.
3. Seven (7) members chosen by the University.
4. Two (2) members elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council.
5. Two (2) Principals or Professors of Intermediate Colleges elected by the Principals and members of the staffs of a prescribed standing, one of whom at least to be the Principal or Professor of a non-Government College.
6. Two (2) Head Masters chosen by the Head Masters of the Secondary schools, at least one of whom to be the Head Master of a non-Government school.
7. One (1) lady chosen by the Heads of Girls' Schools and the Heads and members of a prescribed standing of the staffs of Girls' Colleges.

The Board to elect one of its own members to be its President.

FUNCTIONS OF UNIVERSITY.

The Committee next considered the recommendations of the Sadler Commission about the constitution of the University and its functions in regard to teaching and examinations and its relation with the Colleges. The Committee have come to the conclusion that the University should be a teaching University mainly as regards Post-graduate courses and the Arts Colleges, in their view, should be restricted to the courses up to the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees, the University undertaking teaching for the M.A. and M.Sc. degrees. The University, the Committee think, should take charge of all research work in Science as well as all other subjects. The Committee are further of opinion that the University should undertake instruction for the degree of Bachelor of Teaching on the lines recommended by the Sadler Commission. The Committee after considerable discussion came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to have what are called incorporated and constituent colleges as recommended by the Sadler Commission. The Committee are against any such differentiation of Colleges, and are in favour of all the Colleges affiliated to the University conforming to one type, namely, that of constituent Colleges. The Committee recommend that all full grade Colleges already affiliated and those to be affiliated in future be constituent Colleges and that as recommended by the Sadler Commission the University should have power to make regulations prescribing:—

- (a) The number of students such a College may admit.
- (b) The number of teachers to be provided in proportion to the number of students.
- (c) The conditions of service and the minimum rates of pay for its teachers, relaxation in these respects being allowable in the case of any particular College deemed deserving of special treatment.
- (d) Conditions to be observed regarding the residence of students.
- (e) The minimum accommodation and

the general regulations and over the equipment (including Libraries and laboratories) to be provided in the subjects which the College undertakes to teach.

(f) The method of the administration of the College.

(g) The conditions under which teachers appointed by a College should be subsequently approved by the University and the extent to which such approval should be required, provided that the College should have control over appointments to its own staff.

Such Colleges should, the Committee think, enjoy the following privileges:—

- (a) They should have representation on the various bodies of the University.
- (b) Their teachers should, under conditions to be laid down by the University, be eligible for appointment as University Professors, Readers and Examiners without leaving their Colleges and for membership of all academic bodies.
- (c) They should have full control over the discipline of their students (subject to amount and type of instruction to be the general regulations) and over the fees levied by them.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

As regards the constitution of the University, after giving very careful consideration to the recommendations of the Sadler Commission, the Committee are of the view that the organisation of three bodies namely, a Court, and Executive Council and an Academic Council, as recommended by that Commission, is not desirable. The Committee are strongly of opinion that the present constitution of this University is, on the whole, very satisfactory and that it should continue with the following modifications:—

1. The strength of the Senate should be increased from 100 to some number between 125 and 150 with considerable extension of elective principle on the lines laid down in the representation of this University to Government, dated 15th February 1918.
2. The strength of the Syndicate should be raised to 20 with statutory provision for the appointment of Standing Committees for various purposes; the professor members of the Senate should be accorded the privilege of electing out of their own body a prescribed number of members on the Syndicate.

WHOLE-TIME VICE-CHANCELLOR NOT DESIRABLE.

The Committee devoted anxious attention to the recommendation of the Sadler Commission that the Vice-Chancellor should be a whole-time officer. But they are unanimously of opinion that having regard to the constitution and functions of the University considerably different from those recommended by the Sadler Commission and in view of the fact that the work of this University is not anything like so unwieldy as that of the Calcutta University, with its enormous numbers of students and Colleges, and above all having regard to the positive advantages attached to the present system, it is not desirable to make the Vice-Chancellor a salaried whole-time officer.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

The Committee next considered the recommendations of the Sadler Commission with regard to the medium of instruction and examination. The Committee have come to the following conclusions:—

1. The medium of instruction in Secondary Schools should generally be the vernacular.
2. That the regulations regarding the School course should be so framed as to indicate that ordinarily the instruction given in all subjects except English should be in the vernacular but that such Schools as chose to adopt English as a medium be at liberty to do so and that the medium of the examination at the end of the School course be English as well as the vernacular.

With regard to Intermediate Colleges the Committee are of opinion that the medium of instruction as well as that of examination should be English subject to the following exceptions:—

1. Any Institution may have the option of giving instruction in the vernaculars.
2. In Oriental Classical languages the medium of instruction may be at option the vernacular but that the medium of examination shall be both English and vernacular.

The Committee are in favour of the institution of the following Boards as recommended by the Sadler Commission:—

1. The University Board to regulate examinations.
2. The University Board of Students' welfare.
3. The University Board of Women's education.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

The Committee are also of opinion that Women's Colleges be established and that women candidates be allowed various options in the course of their studies.

SEPARATE UNIVERSITIES.

The Committee wish to record their opinion that it is desirable as circumstances permit to establish separate Universities in different linguistic regions of the Presidency.

The Committee have endeavoured in their report to deal with the main features of the recommendations of the Sadler Commission. Estimates of recurring expenditure in some form will have to be taken. There are many other recommendations and suggestions made by the Sadler Commission, specially as regards the every day working of the University, which it is not necessary to deal with in this report, but which will afford useful guidance when the changes recommended in this report are carried out and the University and Central Board and the Colleges and the Schools begin working on the lines indicated.

HEAVY ANNUAL GRANTS NECESSARY.

The Committee have not considered the financial aspect of the changes recommended by them. They have endeavoured to

determine what they believe is necessary to be done from the educational point of view. But it is certain that the proposed changes cannot be carried out without heavy expenditure, and the State must be prepared to make grants for the purpose. The cost of each Intermediate College has been estimated by the Sadler Commission to be Rs. 50,000 a year and the Committee estimate that 50 such Colleges will be required; and large amounts will be needed for properly equipping the present Government Schools and aiding private schools to attain the desired standard. The Sadler Commission's estimates of recurring annual grants for Bengal are as follows:—

Improvement in secondary and Intermediate education excluding revenue from examinations	4,000,000
For the University of Calcutta	12,24,200
Annual grant to the University for loss of income on Matriculation and Intermediate	3,00,000
Besides the above additional annual grants, the Sadler Commission estimate a capital outlay for the University of Rs. 61,50,000. The requirements of Bombay will be considerably less but still the amount necessary will be very heavy.	

(To be continued.)

REPATRIATED FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

INDIAN DEPORTEES.

Mr. G. B. Raghoober who returned to Bombay from Durban (South Africa) along with over 1,200 passengers most of them Indians, on the 7th instant by the s.s. Kargola, says:—"Out of the above number of passengers over 150 persons were deported by the South African Government under the Repatriation Act. The treatment on board the steamer meted out to the deportees was shameful. Before their departure they were made to understand that they would be treated properly, but as soon as the steamer sailed, their sufferings began. For some days the water supplied was very filthy, unfit for drinking purposes, and on some days the quantity was also very small, so that it was impossible for them to keep themselves clean and in a healthy condition. The crew of the boat wanted tips for each and every thing—for example, supply of water, for latrine convenience, for lying on open places etc., failing which the sailors used to give kicks and insult the men very shamefully. "One day" says Mr. Raghoober, "disgusted with this treatment, a written complaint on behalf of the deportees was sent by me to the Captain of the boat, but no reply to that was vouchsafed to me. After waiting for about five or six hours for the reply I went to the captain myself in company with two gentlemen, and the officers on board would not even condescend to inform the captain of my desire to see him. Disgusted at this treatment we returned to our places, and gave up all hope of improvement in the treatment. A few days later we arrived in Bombay with a bitter memory of the hardships and humiliation that the poor deportees had to undergo."

"I may state that on the very first day after the steamer had left Durban, two deportees were kicked when the steamer touched Delagoa Bay, and I then took the opportunity of writing a complaint to the editor of the 'Indian Opinion' of Durban, from Delagoa Bay, which I am sure must have been inserted in that paper ere this. Some sick persons who wanted a few drops of brandy were asked by the Doctor to pay one pound before he did so, and he said he was not their servant, but if they paid one pound he would give a 'tote' of drink. (Nam Kisika noker nahi hey. Ek gini doe ham toomkoe ek galasme daroo de). Again, it is well known that according to a circular of old standing it is a common practice with the Repatriation officers to give a sum of five pounds to those who had no money with them. I enquired if those who had no money with them before their departure, when they informed me that all of them had not received five pounds, but only 25 pounds. Of course those who had with them this sum or more were not paid anything and it is quite right, but what about the poor deportees who had no money with them? They were thus in a very pitiable condition."

The United Provinces Government has sanctioned a State technical scholarship of 200 rupees annum plus 25 per cent. as bonus for two years to Mr. Ram Charan, son of Mr. B. Radha Charan, Collector, Allahabad for a course of study in glass making in England. Before proceeding to England, he will undergo preliminary training in the Provinces and will receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem.

An amendment to the rules of the Cotton Contracts Board, which is approved by Government, will come into force from 11th March 1921. The new Rule 188A reads notwithstanding anything contained in these rules the Board shall have to postpone at any stage to a fixed date or dates settling days for the payment of difference."

(Continued from col. 6.)

The Government of India as a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement and other subsequent assurance. In the Cape Province and Natal, there are no restrictions on the ownership of land by Asiatics, but in the case of the Transvaal as well prohibition against Indian ownership of fixed or landed property be repealed and the Gold Law be also liberally interpreted. The only logical solution is to raise the Asiatic standard of living. It is a condition of this solution that the Asiatic should be permitted to own and occupy land. It is not possible for him to raise his standard of living, if he is continually obstructed by difficulty of obtaining land for residential, business or other purposes.

Concluding, Sir Benjamin Robertson emphasises the divergence between the policy and the law. It is in the interest of everyone, that the Law should conform to the policy and administration should conform to the law.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HOW TO AMELIORATE THEIR LOT.

SIR B. ROBERTSON'S SUGGESTIONS.

"CONFORM LAW TO POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION TO LAW."

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, March 12.

The statement made by Sir Benjamin Robertson before the Asiatic Enquiry Commission has been published. It contains far-reaching recommendations concerning the position of Indians in South Africa. Sir Benjamin in the first part of this statement reviews the origin of the Indian community in South Africa and emphasises the peculiar responsibility of the Government of India for the welfare of Indians in South Africa, who had gone there as a result of the organised system of recruitment, to which Government had assented the Government of India were not first averse to the emigration of indentured labour to Natal, where the authorities actually encouraged permanent settlement by offering grants of lands in lieu of a return passage to India, but as the time proved to the Union Government's policy proved to be inimical to the interests of Indians and the Government of India, therefore, decided to restrict further immigration in order to secure fair treatment of those who were already lawfully settled there. On their side, Government in South Africa had from time to time given undertakings and assurances that Indians, who were lawfully settled in the country, would be fairly treated and their existing rights safeguarded.

The Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914, and promises given by General Smuts in 1917, and by Mr. Burton in 1918, carried the above assurance. The Government of India interpreted the agreement of 1914 as an undertaking implying that no new law would be passed imposing fresh restrictions on Indians and that, as Mr. Gandhi put it, the existing laws, especially affecting Indians, will be administered justly and with due regard to vested rights. Much of the evidence, however, recorded by the Commission, more or less altogether the undertakings and assurances which had been given in the past. Sir Benjamin Robertson, reviewing the case against Asiatics, observes, "it is alleged, for instance, that Asiatics are dishonest as traders and are specialists in offences against the insolvency laws, but it is also complained that wholesale merchants give better terms to Asiatics than to white retail dealers. Again, it is objected in the Transvaal that a high proportion of males in the Asiatic population is unhealthy and yet, there is an outcry that they are allowed to bring their wives from India. It is complained that their trading promotes an undesirable intimacy, which may even lead to miscegenation and, simultaneously, it is objected that they are a foreign community, which will not assimilate with the South African people. The Asiatic is condemned as a bad citizen, who has no interest in the public affairs of South Africa, but his aspirations for civic and political rights are regarded as a threat to the white community and his success in trade is dreaded as a channel through which his influence grows and expands. He is blamed as a poor spender, but any attempt to find an outlet for expenditure is either resented or prohibited. He is told that he ought to invest more money in the country; but he is prevented from acquiring fixed property by special legislation in the Transvaal, while in Natal his investments are a menace, for which the only remedy is expropriation. In the Transvaal, he is abused as an unproductive parasite, who does not add to the wealth of the country by farming or starting factories; but, at the same time, the public are warned that, if his progress as a trader is maintained, he will inevitably claim the right to manufacture what he sells and the one Indian farm in the province is regarded as a portent. He is condemned by the Natal Agricultural Union as an inefficient agriculturist, who allows farms, which in European hands are fine properties, to lie waste and unproductive; but he is dreaded by the Rich-land Agricultural Society, because he produces too much and can beat the Europeans at farming, as he beats him at trading. And so on."

SOME PARADOXES.

Sir B. Robertson further adds, the present agitation against the Asiatic started in the Transvaal, where it is sedulously fostered by propagandist that the white population in the Transvaal is being swamped by Asiatics, but the statistics for the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape Province show that there is no evidence of increase in recent years. In the Transvaal and Cape, there is no possibility that the white population will be swamped by sheer force of numbers of Asiatics, which is insignificant. In Natal, however, the number of Indians is large, but Natal deliberately decided in the past that an Indian element in her population was essential for her economic development and she cannot now disclaim responsibility for this decision. The problem before the Commission is primarily economic. The difficulty has been stated to be that the Asiatic by means of his lower standard of living, competes on unfair terms with the white man and is already excluding him from certain avenues of employment. The occupations threatened are retail trade, wholesale trade, agriculture and skilled labour. Then, again, it is complained that social evils arise from the presence of Asiatics. These

are stated to be: (1) The trading relations lead to an undesirable intimacy with the white population and more especially with white women; (2) influence of Asiatics on the native population is bad; (3) they penetrate into residential quarters of the white population and they the insularity. It is also feared that Indians are spreading their religion and, finally, there is a political problem behind the agitation. The suggestion is that a few thousand Indian shopkeepers from the decayed part of Surat will do in South Africa what British have done in India. Further, they are to achieve by virtue of their 'inferior civilisation' what the British achieved in India by their superior civilisation. These, in short, are the grievances, which, though in many cases groundless, are meant to an end i.e., to get rid of Indians."

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Sir B. Robertson, in the third part of the statement, offers suggestions and recommendations to arrive at a just conclusion. He says, "There is a great need for calmer atmosphere to decide a grave issue and the commission should thoroughly investigate the alleged influx of Indians, the alleged increase in Asiatic trading and alleged disregard of laws and undertakings in which case there seems to be no ground for real grievance. Mr. Burton, at the Imperial Conference of 1918, has paid compliments to the law-abiding, good and quiet citizenship of Indians. The complaint is that Indians have disregarded the law, prohibiting ownership of fixed property by Asiatics, the Gold Law and the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement. But this, however, is not the case. The solution for this state of affairs is, there should be voluntary repatriation and for those who remained repression was no remedy. In the words of a Natal witness, the Indian is not easily forced, but, if fairly treated, is easily led. Then, compulsory segregation was aimed by some for forcing Indians, more especially of better class, to leave the country; while others advocated it on economic and social grounds. Economic segregation aims at preventing unfair competition with white traders but if customers had equal access to the European and Asiatic areas, segregation would fail to achieve its object. Asiatics have been blamed for overcrowding and neglect of sanitation. The Asiatic is not altogether to blame, for it may be difficult for him to get sufficient land on a good trade. The criterion, however, should be his standard of business and not his nationality. In Natal, economic segregation, in a much wider sense, has been suggested. It was intended to concentrate the Indian agricultural population in one quarter, but the difficulty of getting land on a reasonable tenure is the chief obstacle to the Indian settlement in one place. The residential segregation of a community, which has no political powers, will a ways mean bad conditions. Freedom to reside elsewhere is the only safeguard that the Indian quarter will be decently administered. As things now are, voluntary separation may be wise. But, there should not be a legislative barrier. The case against Indians is, that their standard of living is lower than the white standard and their civilisation will not coalesce with the western civilisation of South Africa. Compulsory segregation would depress still further their standard of living and perpetuate and intensify their easternism. This remedy would merely aggravate the disease the basis of the economic problem is that the Asiatic by reason of his lower standard of living competes on unfair terms with the white man. The only logical solution is to raise the Asiatic standard of living to the white man's level. The basis of racial problem is that the Asiatic, by reason of his easternism, is not assimilated into the western civilisation of South Africa. The only logical solution is to westernise the Asiatic, and help him to fit into his environment. This could be achieved by widespread education on the Western lines, by improvement in wages, so as to enable them to strictly observe the sanitary laws by starting welfare works to provide an outlet for increased earnings and lastly, by allowing the Indian in Natal opportunities for development of agriculture. To carry suggestion to administration of the Asiatic policy of the Union Government, shall be entrusted to a reasonable official, in whom the Indian community has confidence."

TRANSVAAL LICENSE LAW.

In the Transvaal, the law relating to license be amended, so as to make it impossible for the licensing authority to refuse license arbitrarily and also to make it unlawful to refuse a license on the ground of the applicant's nationality, as has been done in the past and to restrict the natural development of the Indian trade and commerce. If a license were refused, the licensing authority should give the reason for refusal and an appeal be provided to an independent and impartial tribunal. Any new restrictions on the Asiatics would be regarded by the people and

(Continued in column 4.)

**A ZIONIST EMISSARY
IN BOMBAY.**

MR. ISRAEL COHEN

(CONTRIBUTED.)

For the first time in the history of the Jewish national movement the Central Executive of the Zionist Organisation has sent out a special emissary to the Jewish communities of Australasia, India, and the Far East. This step has been taken as one of the corollaries resulting from the acceptance by Great Britain of the Mandate for Palestine with a view to its being reconstituted as the National Home of the Jewish people. The mission with which the emissary is entrusted is to explain the significance of the Peace Conference decision to English-speaking communities overseas, to extend and strengthen the branches of the Zionist Organisation, and to raise funds for the furtherance of the Jewish settlement in Palestine.

Mr. Israel Cohen, who has been charged with this difficult mission has been an ardent follower of the Zionist movement for many years and has been an active worker in the cause. He has had an interesting and notable career as journalist and lecturer, and is the author of the two important works, "Jewish Life in Modern Times" (1914), and "The Rubelebon Prison Camp" (1917).

A native of Manchester, and a graduate of the London University, Mr. Cohen, who was originally intended for the Ministry, selected to adopt journalism as his profession. He was on the editorial staff of the London "Tribune" for some time and then became a freelance, contributing on Jewish and general subjects to the principal English newspapers.

In 1909 Mr. Cohen was appointed Secretary of the English Zionist Federation, and in the following year he called to the Central Office of the Zionist Organisation, then in Cologne, for the purpose of establishing and directing the English department. With the transference of the Zionist headquarters in 1911 to Berlin, Mr. Cohen removed to the German capital where he was afterwards overtaken by the War. As a British subject he was interned in the Rubelebon Camp, from where owing to a breakdown in health he was allowed in 1916 to return to England. Soon after reappearing Mr. Cohen began to deliver an illustrated lecture on "Life in the Rubelebon Camp" in all parts of the United Kingdom, and aroused public interest in the welfare of the British civilian prisoners in Germany.

Upon the establishment of the Central Office of the Zionist Organisation in London, Mr. Cohen resumed his official connection with the movement by accepting the post of Director of the Publicity Department, in which capacity he became the first editor of the Zionist Bulletin. In December, 1918, he was sent by the Zionist Executive to investigate the Anti-Jewish programme into Poland and his first report created a sensation. He also played a prominent part in the correspondence in the Jewish question in Poland, which appeared last year in London Press, and helped considerably in enlightening public opinion upon the plight of the Jewry under the Polish regime.

After completing preparations for his present overseas mission, Mr. Cohen was suddenly entrusted by the Zionist Executive with a mission to Budapest in order to investigate and report upon the anti-Jewish outrages in Hungary. Upon concluding this task Mr. Cohen sailed from Trieste for Alexandria, on the way to Palestine, where he spent a few weeks in gathering the latest information for his propaganda tour overseas. Mr. Cohen's mission, which has taken him to various parts of the world, hitherto not visited by any Zionist representative will terminate in Bombay.

**LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AMONG
KHONDS**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 11.

The Hon. Mr. M. S. Das in explaining the Kondmahals Road Fund for plough-tax in the Behar Legislative Council mentioned an interesting instance of local Self-Government existing among the Khonds who are found in the non-regulation tract of Orissa. It is, that they levied a tax on themselves and decided to spend the proceeds for the purposes of education and communications. Government appreciated this and decided to give them a grant, though the tax was on the number of ploughs possessed by them. The Khonds collected it without Government intervention and an agreement was made with them by which Government agreed to pay Rs. 3,000 to the fund thus raised. His reply to the critics who say that the Indian was not likely to respond to the burden of Responsible Government, was to look at the Khonds of Orissa. He said "Give an Indian a suitable atmosphere and he would soon develop broad shoulders capable to bear the burden of a responsible Government."

A Press Communique states:—

In the Punjab Government Communique dated the 21st May 1920, the grants made to districts and the Indian States in the Punjab from the Imperial Indian Relief Fund for the distribution of post-bellum relief to the widows and dependents of Indian soldiers and officers, who were killed or who died on active service during the Great war, were announced, as distributed upto the end of November 1920, as about Rs. 1,700,000. A.P.).

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

FATE OF PUBLICITY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 12

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day discussion on Government's demands for grants was continued. A lively and animated debate took place on the following motion of Raja Narendra Nath that the Punjab-Publicity Board Rs. 1,19,000—from the major head, 47 miscellaneous, be omitted.

Mr. Fagan in opposing the motion paid a tribute to the work of Publicity Department and its organ "Haq" which had now ceased to exist and said it was now proposed to devote the fund in expending their efforts in other directions. Those directions were the circulation of pamphlets, lectures, and contribution of articles to newspapers and other propaganda work. Government would be glad to receive suggestions from the members of the Council and from non-officials outside. The department had already published large numbers of leaflets and posters. Now that "Haq" had ceased they would be able to give more time to distribution of pamphlets. Another aim of the Department was to increase the friendship with provincial press. He was sorry to find a good deal of misunderstanding regarding the mover would not press the motion at all events. If the Council was unfavourably impressed towards the department they should wait and see for couple of years how the Board worked and then they might abolish it. Several members supported the motion.

Lala Harkishan Lal said he wanted to say a few words. Since he became Minister his wish was that "Haq" be stopped and he also exerted his influence to stop the organ. But he felt some Department for publicity was necessary. If they abolished the Publicity Board they will have to start some other board or information bureau. He wanted that the subjects like cooperative banks and veterinary science should be given wide publicity. Instead of abolishing the Board he thought a few members of the Council ought to join the board and manage it.

The President here intervened and said the position was a little bit obscure. He wanted to know whether the suggestion made by Lala Harkishan Lal was his own or it was an offer from Government.

Lala Harkishan Lal asked the President to enquire from Sir John Haynard. On the President's enquiry Sir John said that it was an offer from Government. The President then said that the suggestion from the Government was that the Board should be managed by a committee consisting of the members of the council. He asked the mover whether he was ready to accept the suggestion of Government.

Raja Narendra Nath said he was not prepared to accept the suggestion. He wanted to know how much money was spent on salaries of men who were already on the Board for the present. He wanted to omit for the Publicity Board and would consider the new proposal of Government afterwards.

Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia said money spent on salaries amounted to Rs. 35,000 a year.

Sir John Haynard said he found that the feeling of the Council was against the grant and Government was ready to change the policy of the Board according to the wishes of the members.

Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia said Government wanted to withdraw the amount budgeted for the Publicity Board and would then put forward its new proposal next Saturday. The Council however did not give leave to withdraw the amount and the original motion of Raja Narendra Nath was further debated and on being put to vote was carried by 46 votes to 19.

U. P. COUNCIL.

CLOSE OF BUDGET DEBATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 12.

In the U. P. Council debate on the Budget concluded yesterday, Col. Sir H. Stanyon said that the abolition of excise and stoppage of drink traffic was a matter of morality, which could not be dealt with by legislation.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani said that the four members of the Government were not financial rakes, and the Finance Committee to be elected next month could examine the whole expenditure of the Government. The Council should realise its joint responsibility with the Government in this matter.

The Hon. Pandit Jagatnarain said that it was not merely a question of money but men. He assured the Council that primary education would be made compulsory in as many municipalities as wished for it.

The Hon. Mr. Porter while closing the debate said that one of the members had read a speech in which he had thrown root and branch the whole system of reformed finance. He thought that nothing had been gained, and that they were a sheep to be shorn and to be subjected to legalised extortion. If such was his real belief it would be better for him to leave the Council and join a party outside, where such eloquence would be very welcome. Mr. Porter defended increases to the police which had been carefully investigated by the Committee. He said that the abolition of the excise revenue would mean a loss of about two crores to the province, and that human vices could not be eradicated by legislation. The Council adjourned till the 14th instant when voting of demands for grants will be taken up.

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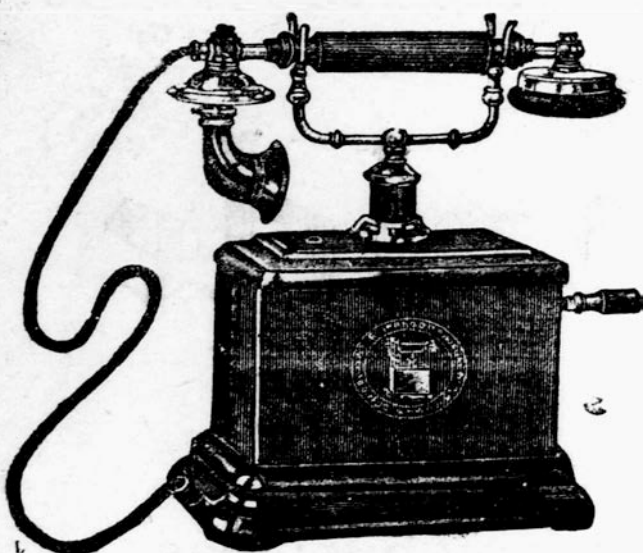
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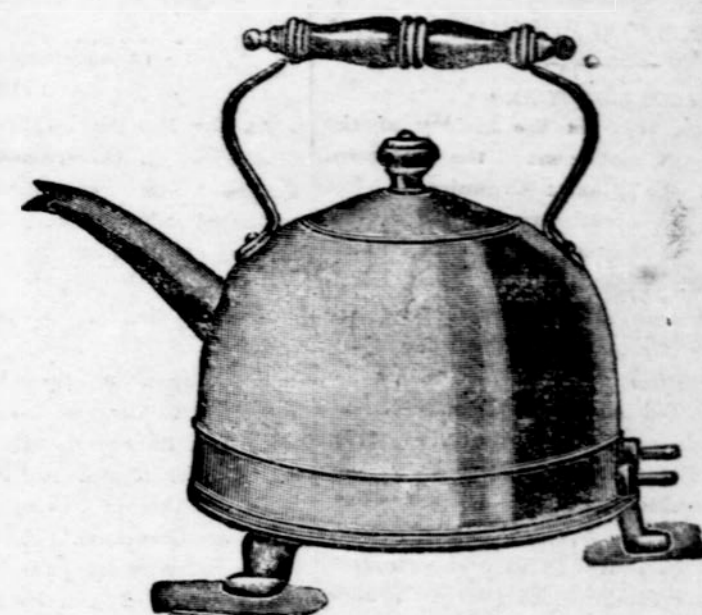
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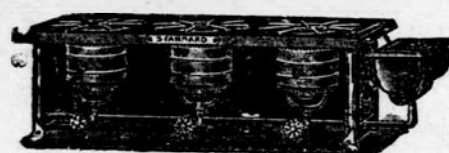
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